

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
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FOI/PA# 1349143-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 13

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2/13  
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2/5/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE; UNION OF CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] and Boston  
Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each  
of a "Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC)-Progress  
Report" dated 1/6/69, and a letter from the "Industry  
Liaison Committee of SACC" dated 1/10/69. Also enclosed  
is one copy each of articles from the "New York Times"  
captioned "Foes of Antimissile Net Increase in Senate  
Attacks on Pentagon" and "Humphrey Views Sentinel Plan"  
from issues dated 2/2/69 and 2/3/69, respectively.

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The above material was furnished to the  
NYO on 2/3/69, by a [redacted]

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[redacted] is well known to the Bureau.

She is [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she had been  
furnished the enclosed material concerning the SACC by an

4-Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)  
(1-100-341171)  
1-Boston (Encls. 4) (Info) (RM)  
2-New York  
(1-62-11243)

REF:jv  
(9)

[redacted]

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OPEN (OR REOPEN) CASE  
ORIGIN [redacted] DATE 2-27-69  
SUPPLY [redacted] SECT 392

Searched [redacted]  
Serialized [redacted]  
Indexed [redacted]

|                |         |
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| SEARCHED       | INDEXED |
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| FEB 1969       |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

The material calls for a "strike" by the "top scientists and engineers" in the United States on 3/4/69, as a way of protesting the use of science by the military.

[redacted] advised that the [redacted] "call for a strike" [redacted] He reported to [redacted] which he did not want to become public [redacted]

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
for being absent from work on 3/4/69.

[redacted] interpreted this "call for a strike" as a direct assault on the military-industrial complex of the United States by a group composed of [redacted]

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[redacted] (such as [redacted]) [redacted] (such as [redacted]) [redacted] Santa Barbara, California (such as Former Secretary of Defense ROBERT MC NAMARA); and [redacted] Washington, D.C. (such as, [redacted]). She further advised that Senator EUGENE MC CARTHY had [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
On 2/4/69, [redacted] advised the NYO that she had been in telephonic contact with the [redacted] in NYC, under her assumed name as [redacted] on 2/4/69. She stated that she had been advised that a [redacted]

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[redacted] on 11/20/68. She advised those present at this meeting were [redacted] Senator GEORGE MC GOVERN, General LEON JOHNSON, USAF, retired, [redacted] and [redacted] Also present at this meeting as [redacted] were [redacted]

[redacted] She advised on the day preceding 11/19/68, also present at an open meeting were [redacted] and Former Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

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On 2/4/69, she advised that she had been in telephonic contact under her assumed name, with [redacted] She advised that [redacted] was the son of [redacted] NY. [redacted] told her that the [redacted]

[redacted] California, and in [redacted] was corresponding with [redacted]

[redacted] in answer to a question concerning [redacted] advised her that [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted]

[redacted] (2/3/69)".

Again on 2/4/69, [redacted] advised that she had learned that [redacted]

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[redacted] on 11/19 and 20/68 [redacted] in NY [redacted]

[redacted] announced the meeting on 11/19/68 would be held in the evening at the Hotel Hilton, NYC. The meeting on 11/20/68 would be in the morning, in a to be announced hotel, or TV studio.

[redacted] Reporter for the "Washington Post", in an article dated 11/20/68, advised that Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS chaired the meeting on 11/19/68, and opened the meeting with a strong attack against an anti-ballistic missile system. She advised that he further reported that General LEON JOHNSON and [redacted]

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[redacted] defended the anti-ballistic missile system while all the others attacked it.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted]  
[redacted] 11/1/68, [redacted]  
[redacted] the 11/20/68 meeting held  
in the Hotel Hilton.

[redacted] requested that this be brought to  
the attention of the Director and stated that she wanted to  
compliment the Director for his [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

She further advised that she intended to  
prepare several articles concerning this attack on the  
United States military industrial complex.

4-14-69 Leaflet announcing symposium 3/4/69 at 8:00 pm at  
Columbia Leaflet issued by the Columbia Scientific  
Committee on 3/4 Leaflet captioned "Much Forward" JH



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JA JH  
4/14/69  
JH

[Redacted]  
Date Received 3/4/69  
From [Redacted]  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)  
[Redacted]  
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)  
By SA [Redacted]

To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ No

Receipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

## Description:

Leaflet announcing Symposium  
7/4/69 at 8:00 am at Columbia  
Leaflet issued by the Columbia  
Scientific Committee on March 4  
Leaflet captioned "March Fourth"

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SERIALIZED JP FILED JP  
APR 1 1969  
FBI — NEW YORK

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PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT

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There will be a symposium at 8:00 P.M. in Law School-Rm. A2B on Tuesday evening, March 4th, on "Public Policy, and the Use and Misuse of Science." It will consist of an address by Representative William Fitts Ryan, a discussion panel of faculty and students, and an opportunity for questions from the floor.

This symposium is part of a growing movement on campuses around the country to designate March 4th as a day for the concentrated consideration and discussion of the science policies of the federal government on the uses and the administration of science and technology. This movement is an outgrowth of a long standing concern within the scientific community about these policies. This concern harks back to the closing days of the second world war when there was considerable sentiment among informed scientists against the use of the atomic bomb in Japan; it was a decisive influence on the post-war legislation that placed the atomic energy commission under civilian control; it has continued down to the present when it has recently played an important role in the decision to suspend and reconsider the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system. The scientific community has also long been concerned with the administration of science by the federal government in general, and in particular with the problems entailed by the funding of research within the university by various federal agencies.

Divergences of the aims and procedures between the federal government and the scientific community world, in any event, be exacerbated by the strains evolving from an unpopular war; the situation approaches the intolerable when placed in the context of serious domestic problems associated with science and technology and the threat of a further escalation in the race for weapons of mass destruction. The purpose of this symposium is to explore some of these problems.

As members of the Columbia scientific community, we object to the blind and amoral way in which the strengths of science and technology are oriented in our country. Scientists have traditionally felt that in contributing to human knowledge they were advancing Man's happiness. Today, however, that knowledge is too often used to mankind's detriment. Even those of us who are not engaged in the development of nuclear weapons, the manufacture of nerve gas, research for biological warfare, the invention of diabolical hand weapons, and the intensification of the arms race must acknowledge that the forces of greed and destruction are far better poised than those of social betterment to exploit whatever practical application may emerge from our work.

Certainly, some human benefits continue to flow from technology. But we cannot escape the feeling that these benefits are appearing too slowly for the needs of the modern world, and that they would be multiplied many times if the first call on scientific talent and funding were given to the alleviation of poverty rather than the perpetuation of wealth; to feeding the many rather than pandering to the few; to the provision of necessities rather than the invention of luxuries; to the engines of mercy and not of dread.

The orientation of technology and the ultimate use of scientific knowledge are determined by political, not scientific decisions. If these decisions are not consciously motivated by a clear intent to improve the lot of mankind, then by default the decisions are made to the profit of the decision makers and that segment of society from which the decision makers have come.

We will therefore join on March 4, 1969 in putting aside our research to express our dissatisfaction with present conditions and to consider alternatives.

COLUMBIA SCIENTISTS COMMITTEE ON MARCH 4

## MARCH FOURTH

ONE DAY VOLUNTARY RESEARCH STOPPAGE AT M.I.T., CORNELL, YALE ...  
AND COLUMBIA!

Scientists throughout the nation are beginning to speak out against the dependence of the sciences on military and industrial interests.

It is crucial that as scientists we think critically about the nature of our work and its role in society. Many of the problems that confront us are ultimately of a political nature.

The idea of a voluntary research stoppage began at M.I.T. and is becoming a nationwide movement. We are calling on scientists and engineers at Columbia to suspend research on March 4 and join in a critical evaluation of:

1. Antisocial projects, such as the ABM, enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, and chemical and biological weapons research.
2. The effects of channeling on young scientists, engineers, students and teachers by the Selective Service System and the militaristic orientation of our economy.
3. The application of science to urgent social and environmental problems.
4. The orientation of research by its military and industrial sponsors.

As scientists and citizens we must define the problems, raise our level of social consciousness, and take vigorous political actions against the increasingly destructive influence of the military-industrial complex at home and abroad.

MARCH FOURTH IS A PROTEST AGAINST THE MISUSE OF SCIENCE!

MARCH FOURTH IS A RESEARCH STOPPAGE!

JOIN US NOW AND ON MARCH FOURTH!

Meetings to discuss these issues and plan for March 4: Tuesdays and Thursdays from now on, 5:00 pm, Room 831, Pupin

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Army Officials Press to Continue System for Missile Defense

By WILLIAM BEECHER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—"Did you notice the stories out of Moscow recently," the Army colonel began, "where a Russian army officer dressed in a police uniform took up a post at the Kremlin gate and fired several shots at what he thought were his country's leaders?"

"What if that officer, instead of having assassination on his mind, determined instead he must launch a missile against the wicked United States?"

"We assume they have a very tight fail-safe system to prevent such a thing. But this story raises some doubts."

The senior Army officer, in his roundabout way, was giving another argument for pushing ahead with a thin missile defense around the United States. Such a system, called Sentinel, appears to be in for the fight of its life in Congress this year. Critics have raised questions

about whether the system would work as advertised even against Communist China's early model missiles, much less the more sophisticated Soviet missiles, whether it might spur the arms race, whether its large warheads would place local communities in jeopardy of a nuclear accident, and whether the billions of dollars involved might not be better spent on domestic problems.

The Nixon Administration has called a temporary halt to further site acquisitions and site construction pending a thorough re-evaluation of the system by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. In fact, all that got halted was some land clearing at two sites outside Boston. Research, development and manufacturing of the system's missiles and radar continued unabated.

Pentagon sources say Mr. Laird and Deputy Defense Secretary David R. Packard have begun to attend a series of intensive briefings in which they are addressing the strengths and weaknesses of the system as

conceived by the previous Administration and are looking at a wide range of possible alternatives. These would include, besides the present system:

1. No missile defense whatever. In connection with this option they must consider the implications of such a policy reversal on expected arms talks with the Russians. To unilaterally reject or defer deployment of a missile defense system might be interpreted by Soviet leaders as an act of good faith designed to start talks off on the right foot, or as an act of weakness, dictated by domestic political concerns, thereby lessening the need for real arms control compromises by the Russians.

2. Close-in antimissile missiles to defend America's deterrent forces of Minuteman missiles and B-52 bombers. Such a defense could be amplified in addition to the Sentinel area defense system, or in place of such a system.

3. Various heavier deployments, with close-in defense of 25 to 52 American population centers, in addition to country-wide defense against a small number of missiles and tight, local defense of strategic forces. Such a system would be designed to reduce deaths in the event deterrents failed and nuclear war erupted.

### Lean Toward System

There is no firm reason to believe that Nixon officials enter the review with their minds already made up. But the few statements already on the record suggest they lean toward going ahead with at least some form of missile defense.

In his news conference Thursday, President Nixon scorned the notion that Sentinel was designed "simply for the purpose of protecting ourselves against attack from Communist China."

Rather, he said, "this system, as are the systems that the Soviet Union has already deployed, adds to our over-all defense capability." This remark

mirrored similar statements he made during the Presidential campaign, stressing the value of any missile defense in terms of the Soviet rather than the Chinese threat.

And Mr. Laird, in announcing the review of various weapons systems earlier, said that if the United States unilaterally started Sentinel this would mean going into arms limitation

talks with the Russians "with one hand tied behind our back."

More than \$4-billion has been spent on missile defense work over the last 14 years, culminating in the system that is now the center of increasing controversy.

In brief, it is designed to work this way: Perimeter acquisition radars spread around the periphery of the country would scan the skies, pick up and track incoming warheads while they were still in space, many hundreds of miles away.

Spartan missiles would be fired in an attempt to make interception 400 or more miles distant, employing a warhead at least twice as powerful as that carried by Minuteman missiles.

Certain installations, such as the long-range radars, would be further protected by high acceleration Sprint missiles, which would attempt to destroy those warheads that penetrated the shield of Spartans and entered the atmosphere within 50 miles of the target.

Communist China is expected to have 25 to 75 first-generation intercontinental ballistic missiles by the mid-1970's.

To defend against that threat, Sentinel would include missile sites near at least 15 localities: Albany, Ga., Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Grand Forks Air Base, Mont. New York, Oahu, Force Base, N. D., Los Angeles, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., New York, Oahu, Francisco, Seattle, Sedalia, Mo., and Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.

Sites in five or more additional cities might be added later, military sources say.

Overlapping areas of coverage from these locations would provide a blanket over the entire country, advocates say. Without Sentinel, a Red Chinese force of one anticipated size could inflict anywhere from 11 million to 23 million deaths in the mid-70's. With it, deaths would be kept to "fewer than one million, with some probability of no deaths," former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford said in his final report on the nation's defense.

But, critics argue, if the Chinese incorporate metal chaff and other even more sophisticated penetration devices on their first missiles, they might be able to get several ICBM's through the defense.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Sunday Times

Date: 2-9-69  
Edition: Late City  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title:

Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office:

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That is precisely why Spartan missiles would be placed so close to the population centers, military men say. If the Chinese begin to test and deploy penetration devices, the United States would want to be able, by adding close-in missiles such as Sprint, to destroy those warheads that manage to penetrate the screen of Spartans.

#### Skepticism Voiced

Some skeptics wonder whether this is not merely a subterfuge wherein the Army is really seeking to deploy the "thin" system in such a way as to make it a base for expanding quickly into a "thick" system oriented primarily to an all-out Soviet attack.

Army experts agree that Sentinel could later be expanded substantially to provide a much heavier defense. But one key planner insisted:

"If you told me to plan a Sentinel defense as a first step toward a heavy defense, I wouldn't locate the first 15 sites as we have done here. This is far from the optional arrangement if we thought we were going beyond it to a thick system."

One such thick system, urged by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would provide close-in protection with Sprints for 52 cities. Its cost has been estimated variously at \$20-billion to \$40-billion by defense officials. They price Sentinel at \$5-billion to \$6-billion.

The Chiefs' argument for the heavy system is that while it might not preclude considerable damage in the event of all-out war, it should save tens of millions of lives. The Johnson

Administration rejected this thesis, however, insisting the Russians would merely build enough additional ICBM's to compensate for the expensive missile defense. Leaving neither side more secure, but both poorer by far.

While the Sentinel system, as now conceived, could not prevent the Soviet Union, with 1,000 or more ICBM's from overwhelming the defense and killing tens of millions of Americans, it would vastly complicate any Soviet surprise attack, which would have to try to destroy America's missiles and bombers to prevent their being launched against targets in Russia, defense officials say. They explained it this way:

Sentinel would employ several hundred Spartan and Sprint interceptor missiles. Conceivably, then, they could destroy at least a couple of hundred incoming warheads, perhaps more. Thus, if the Russians were to consider a surprise attack, they could not be sure which warheads might not penetrate and thus could not know how much might come back in retaliation.

#### Sprint Missile Role

By adding Sprint missiles around Minuteman sites and bomber bases, at a cost once estimated at \$1.5-billion, the United States could further increase the difficulty of a surprise attack, presumably then increasing the value of its deterrent force to prevent war.

A thin defense also would enable either country to intercept a handful of ICBM's launched by accident or by a fanatic from the other side.

It would foreclose the possibility that either nation would make a so-called "demonstration shot" against the territory of the other in a crisis situation to prove its willingness to resort to nuclear weapons. If there were a thin defense, it would take scores or more ICBM's to get through at one point; the danger that the other side would push ICBM launch buttons in return, as soon as the first swarms of enemy missiles appeared on radar, would seem to preclude such a tactic.

And finally, thin defenses in both the United States and the Soviet Union would prevent a third country—whether China, France, Britain or any other that might gain such a capability—from either attempting nuclear blackmail by threatening to destroy Moscow or Washington, or trying to trigger a nuclear war between the two superpowers by firing a weapon against one of the countries that might appear to have come from the other.

#### Look to Arms Talks

It is because of such factors that many Pentagon officials have argued that a thin missile defense increases the stability of the mutual deterrent existing between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Looking toward arms talks, they note that since Russia has started to deploy a long-range area defense system

around Moscow, it would not be likely to want to dismantle what was built. They note that Soviet construction activity has slowed in recent months, but they are not clear whether this is because of technical problems or not.

The advance bargaining position worked out under the Johnson Administration, it is understood, would have permitted thin missile defense systems in both nations.

The United States is fearful, however, that without agreement, the Russians may attempt to build a very heavy missile defense, one that would undercut the ability of Polaris and Minuteman missiles to penetrate. Acting on that possibility, the United States has been developing multiple warheads that are designed to be fired in swarms and overwhelm any such system. Whether such multiple warheads are deployed would also be a key subject considered at arms talks, they say.

#### Danger of Explosion

One of the principal concerns voiced by citizens in Chicago, Boston and other localities slated to receive Sentinel sites is over the danger of accidental explosion, an explosion that might do as much damage as the enemy warheads that are being defended against.

Weapons experts point out, in answer, that in more than 20 years of handling nuclear weapons in the United States there has never been a nuclear explosion, even when fires or chemical explosions occurred.

Many of the Nike Hercules antiaircraft missiles that have been deployed for years around 22 cities have nuclear warheads. Each such warhead is designed, they say, so that it cannot be armed, and thus cannot explode, in a nuclear reaction while in the silo or while being transported to or from a missile site.

Even after a Spartan or Sprint missile has been launched it will not arm until it has flown a prescribed distance to a "safe" altitude on a controlled flight path.

To prevent an inadvertent launching, a number of steps must be followed in sequence on the ground even to open the circuits that would allow launching power and launching signals to reach the missile, weapons experts say.



Page 1

## STRIKE TO PROTEST 'MISUSE' OF SCIENCE

Researchers at M.I.T., Yale  
and Cornell Plan a Day's  
Stoppage on March 4

By WALTER SULLIVAN

A plan for a one-day "research stoppage" March 4 to protest Government "misuse" of science and technology has spread from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to two other universities, and the movement appears to be still growing.

About 45 professors at M.I.T. are sponsoring the demonstration.

According to its organizers, simultaneous one-day stoppages are now also planned at Cornell and Yale Universities, while professors and students at other universities engaged in Government research have started drives to join the protest.

Prominent among the issues is the Government's planned deployment of a "thin" anti-ballistic missile system, or ABM, ostensibly directed against possible Chinese attack. Opponents argue that such a system will drain funds from urgent social problems, that it will intensify the arms race and that it was chosen out of political expediency despite what they regard as technical evidence of its futility.

During the March 4 stoppage, prominent speakers will argue against an ABM system and will also seek to stir interest in projects of social benefit.

Thus, at M.I.T., Lewis Mum-

ny Times 2/6/69  
Thurs.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7  
for the architect and city planner, is scheduled to join in a discussion of what can be done for the cities, and Senator George S. McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, will speak on the problem of "reconversion" from military expenditures in Vietnam to support of urgent domestic needs.

At yesterday's session of the American Physical Society at the New York Hilton Hotel, some participants were wearing "Stop ABM" buttons. Others wore buttons that said "March 4 — MIT," indicating their support of the research stoppage.

Plans for the March 4 demonstration were disclosed by some of its organizers at a news conference yesterday at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue. The news conference was called by the organizers of another protest movement, known as "Scientists for Social and Political Action."

The latter was formed Tuesday night at a meeting held at the New York Hilton parallel with sessions of the American Physical Society. It was announced that about 100 of those in attendance paid a \$5 initiation fee.

A petition signed, it was said, by about 500 members of the Physical Society was presented yesterday to the society's governing council. It requested that a new division be created within the society to serve as a forum for discussing such questions as the technical merits of the ABM.

The society until now has largely kept aloof from questions that were not purely scientific, arguing that other associations are a more proper vehicle for such discussions.

However, last night the society's governing council said it would attempt to include a technical discussion of anti-ballistic missiles in the program of its spring meeting in Washington. It referred the plea for a new division of the society to a special committee.

As a consequence of resolutions passed at a stormy business meeting of the society Tuesday evening, the council also agreed to ballot the society's 25,000 members on the plan to hold in Chicago the meeting scheduled for a year from now. The site has been opposed because of violence that occurred in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention last August.

Among the goals of the protesters at M.I.T. is the discontinuance of academic credit for laboratories. The protesters also oppose the granting of degrees for secret work and would terminate any research in M.I.T. laboratories related to the anti-ballistic missile project.

The issue of military involvement arose at the meeting of the American Association of Physics Teachers, held in conjunction with the Physical Society meeting. One of the participants, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., a science fiction writer, spoke on "The Virtuous Physicist."

At a news conference he was asked what he meant by a virtuous physicist.

"One," he said, "who declines to work on weapons."

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2/13/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI /

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE; UNION OF CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNYairtel dated 2/5/69, with enclosures.

Enclosed is one copy of an article entitled  
"Strike to Protest 'Misuse' of Science by Walter Sullivan  
from the NY Times, 2/6/69".

Referenced airtel set forth information from  
[REDACTED] concerning allegation of captioned  
organizations spearheading a disruptive program within  
the United States military - industrial complex by means  
of the current anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system con-  
troveray.

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On 2/11/69, [REDACTED] noted that one of  
the referenced enclosures was an article written by  
JOHN W. FINNEY in the "New York Times" issue of 2/2/69.

4-Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)

(1-100-341171)

1-New York (62-11243)

1-New York

REF: bkw

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1-Sup. #33

1-Sup. #34

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[redacted] noted that [redacted] is a friend of [redacted] [redacted] characterized [redacted] with permission to quote her use of strong language, as [redacted]

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She stated that she based this characterization on the following:

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
the United States could bestow on a civilian for his work as [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] during the Korean conflict. was a "New York Times" correspondent in Korea and [redacted] for about two years. [redacted] approached [redacted] with a proposition that if the latter, [redacted] defected to the North Koreans, particularly KIM IL SUNG, he would receive anything he desired. [redacted] reportedly told [redacted] that this was the first time he had the desire to strangle someone after receiving this proposal.

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[redacted] continued that [redacted] was subsequently [redacted]

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Upon [redacted] return to the United States, he was assigned as a "New York Times" correspondent to Germany for a brief period by [redacted] "New York Times" [redacted]

[redacted] described [redacted] as being of the same ilk as [redacted] and [redacted] and attributed [redacted] with the placing of [redacted] on the

NY

"New York Times" "Cuban Desk" which helped to influence the policy of the United States State Department prior to the "Castro revolt".

[redacted] reportedly, on his return to the United States, went to [redacted] of the "New York Times", and told his story of [redacted] [redacted] referred [redacted] to [redacted] upon hearing [redacted] story, stated "that's your story" and walked away. [redacted] was subsequently [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that she was furnishing the above for information and to place in perspective the background of the individuals writing for the "New York Times" concerning the anti-ballistic-missile system controversy.

The New York Office desires to bring to the Bureau's attention a paragraph on page C from the report of SA [redacted] dated 9/13/60, captioned [redacted] IS - R";

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"Regarding, [redacted]

[redacted] no investigation is being conducted by WFO regarding [redacted] at this time. However, the Bureau should note that in the case entitled 'Leak of Information, National Security Council Regarding Nuclear Test Published in 'New York Times', 8/13/69; Espionage - X', [redacted] is suspected as the possible author of the article. [redacted] is considered to be an informed writer on the banning of nuclear testing and has covered negotiations between the US - USSR in Geneva, Switzerland."

The above information was accepted by the New York Office from [redacted] and is being transmitted to the Bureau as received. No further action is being contemplated by the New York Office but the New York Office will accept any additional information she furnishes for transmittal to the Bureau.

This information is being reported because of the current anti-ballistic-missile systems public controversy. The New York Office recognizes that [redacted] is presently [redacted]

[redacted] However, the enclosed information has not been corroborated and the sources of [redacted] have not been evaluated. Therefore, the New York Office recommends that the source of the enclosed information be protected in the event the Bureau considers dissemination necessary.

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2/14/69

**airtel**

**To: SACs, Boston  
Albany  
New Haven  
New York**

**From: Director, FBI**

**MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE ORGANIZED  
BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS  
BUDED: 2/20/69**

**ReNYairtel 2/5/69, copies of which were furnished  
to Boston, captioned "Science Action Coordinating Committee;  
Union of Concerned Scientists."**

**For the information of Albany and New Haven,  
captioned airtel reported that the Union of Concerned  
Scientists (UCS), which is composed of faculty members and  
graduate students and which includes members of the Science  
Action Coordinating Committee (SACC), is organizing a one-  
day research strike for 3/4/69. These groups are based at  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge,  
Massachusetts. The purpose of this one-day strike is to  
organize scientists and engineers against the "increasing  
military involvement in scientific research." "The New York  
Times," 2/6/69, reports that researchers at MIT, Yale  
University, and Cornell University are supporting this  
movement.**

**All offices are to immediately determine the current  
status of this matter in their respective area and are to  
furnish the information to the Bureau in a form suitable for  
dissemination so that the appropriate Government agencies can  
be advised. This information is to be furnished to the  
Bureau by the close of business 2/20/69.**

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| MAR 13 1969          |  |                   |  |
| FBI - NEW YORK       |  |                   |  |

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*RD  
7/15/69*

**Airtel to SAC, Boston**

**RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE ORGANIZED  
BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS**

**Boston is designated as office of origin inasmuch  
as the groups sponsoring this strike are headquartered at  
MIT.**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## The Professors' Protest

Groups of students and professors at MIT and Cornell and Yale Universities plan to halt research work for one day on March 4 to protest what they term government "misuse" of science in making weapons and in commercial areas affecting air and water pollution.

Organizers say other universities across the nation may join the demonstration, which will focus especially on the government's planned deployment of a "thin" antiballistic missile system as a move that will intensify the arms race and drain money from programs aimed at social problems.

The American Physical Society also has formed a protest movement "to alert the nation to the dangers facing it from the pollution of the air, water and soil, to the growing menace of nuclear, chemical and biological warfare, and to the wasting of vast sums of federal money on useless and even dangerous weapons."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 3 Col 4  
Luth City edit.

New York Post

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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# STRIKE TO PROTEST 'MISUSE' OF SCIENCE

Researchers at M.I.T., Yale  
and Cornell Plan a Day's  
Stoppage on March 4

By WALTER SULLIVAN

A plan for a one-day "research stoppage" March 4 to protest Government "misuse" of science and technology has spread from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to two other universities, and the movement appears to be still growing.

About 45 professors at M.I.T. are sponsoring the demonstration.

According to its organizers, simultaneous one-day stoppages are now also planned at Cornell and Yale Universities, while professors and students at other universities engaged in Government research have started drives to join the protest.

Prominent among the issues is the Government's planned deployment of a "thin" anti-ballistic missile system, or ABM, ostensibly directed against possible Chinese attack. Opponents argue that such a system will drain funds from urgent social problems; that it will intensify the arms race and that it was chosen out of political expediency despite what they regard as technical evidence of its futility.

During the March 4 stoppage, prominent speakers will argue against an ABM system and will also seek to stir interest in projects of social benefit.

Thus, at M.I.T., Lewis Mum-

Continued on Page 39, Column 1

## Researchers Plan a Stoppage To Protest 'Misuse' of Science

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

ford, the architect and city planner, is scheduled to join in a discussion of what can be done for the cities, and Senator George S. McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, will speak on the problem of "reconversion" from military expenditures in Vietnam to support of urgent domestic needs.

At yesterday's session of the American Physical Society at the New York Hilton Hotel, some participants were wearing "Stop ABM" buttons. Others wore buttons that said "March 4 - MIT," indicating their support of the research stoppage.

Plans for the March 4 demonstration were disclosed by some of its organizers at a news conference yesterday at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue. The news conference was called by the organizers of another protest movement, known as "Scientists for Social and Political Action."

The latter was formed Tuesday night at a meeting held at the New York Hilton parallel with sessions of the American Physical Society. It was announced that about 100 of those in attendance paid a \$5 initiation fee.

A petition signed, it was said, by about 500 members of the Physical Society was presented yesterday to the society's governing council. It requested that a new division be created within the society to serve as a forum for discussing such questions as the technical merits of the ABM.

The society until now has

largely kept aloof from questions that were not purely scientific, arguing that other associations are a more proper vehicle for such discussions.

However, last night the society's governing council said it would attempt to include a technical discussion of anti-ballistic missiles in the program of its spring meeting in Washington. It referred the plea for a new division of the society to a special committee.

As a consequence of resolutions passed at a stormy business meeting of the society Tuesday evening, the council also agreed to ballot the society's 25,000 members on the plan to hold in Chicago the meeting scheduled for a year from now. The site has been opposed because of violence that occurred in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention last August.

Among the goals of the protesters at M.I.T. is the discontinuance of academic credit for laboratories. The protesters also oppose the granting of degrees for secret work and would terminate any research in M.I.T. laboratories related to the anti-ballistic missile project.

The issue of military involvement arose at the meeting of the American Association of Physics Teachers, held in conjunction with the Physical Society meeting. One of the participants, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., a science-fiction writer, spoke on "The Virtuous Physicist."

At a news conference he was asked what he meant by a virtuous physicist.

"One," he said, "who declines to work on weapons."

"NEW YORK TIMES"  
2/6/69 81 Col 7

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Work stoppage threatens MIT

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, leading university recipient of Defense Department support for scientific work, will be hit by a partial research stoppage March 4. Graduate students and faculty members organizing the stoppage expect researchers at Cornell, Yale and other universities to undertake similar actions the same day.

The idea for this "practical and symbolic" act appears to have originated with graduate students in the MIT physics department opposed to scientific support for the Vietnam war and to the control exercised by the Selective Service System over work of young scientists and engineers. It spread to other departments and to the faculty.

According to the Jan. 24 issue of Science, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the statement urges scientists "to convey to our students the hope

that they devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind, and ask them to scrutinize the issues . . . before participating in the construction of destructive weapons systems"; to express "determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM [antiballistic missile] system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal and the development of chemical and biological weapons"; and "to devise means for turning research applications away from the present overemphasis on military technology towards the solution of pressing environmental and social problems."

A letter to the editor of Science described the faculty statement as a declaration of intent "to halt research activities for a day and devote this day to a public discussion of problems and dangers related to the present role of science and technology in the life of our nation."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

*Guardian*  
pg 10  
2/11/69

Date:  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title:

*2/11/69*

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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Plans for March 4 call for Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) to speak on conversion of the U.S. economy from military to civilian production, Cornell physicist Hans Bethe on the antiballistic missile, Harvard biologist Matthew Meselson on chemical and biological warfare, political scientist Gar Alperovitz on scientists and the atomic bomb; and MIT linguist Noam Chomsky on the responsibility of the intellectual. Panels will be conducted on the world food crisis, urban problems and finding nondefense employment for scientists and engineers.

Although the planning is being conducted by a steering committee with membership equally divided between graduate students and faculty, the decision to hold extensive discussion of technological problem-solving is primarily a reflection of faculty priorities.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 19, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

NY file 100-10344

March 4, 1969, Research Strike  
Organized By the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

The "Daily World" issue of February 18, 1969, on page 3, columns four and five, contained an article captioned "Strike to Hit Science Use for Warfare" which states as follows:

"Science students, and professors will engage in a one-day 'research strike' March 4 to protest the inhumane and wasteful use of technology. The idea for the action originated at Massachusetts Institute for Technology last fall and has now spread to Yale, Cornell and other schools.

"According to a member of the MIT Science Action Coordinating Committee, the idea for the strike emerged out of a series of discussions at that campus on the ideas expressed by Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov.

"Last summer, a lengthy essay by Sakharov appeared in the New York Times, Entitled 'Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom' The essay called for cooperation between the United States and Soviet Union in the scientific and technological fields. Sakharov suggested that the problems of hunger, overpopulation, disease and pollution necessitated such cooperation.

"In addition to expressing these ideas, Sakharov's essay also maintained that capitalism had proven itself capable of alleviating the oppression of working people and that racism in the U.S. was a problem among white workers which the

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March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

"ruling class was seeking to eliminate. These and similar formulations created criticism of Sakharov's essay in the Soviet Union and among Marxists in the United States.

"Last fall, members of the MIT Physics department initiated the discussions which were open to the entire MIT community. One student activist described these sessions as a liberal cold war forum."

"But last in November a discussion was held on the Sakharov paper as the basis for action and the idea emerged for the research strike. By early January more than 100 faculty members had signed the call for the action.

"The call says, in part, that 'through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions'.

"Holding it is no longer possible for them to remain silent, the scientists declare their intent to 'initiate a critical and continuing examination of governmental policy in all areas where science and technology are of actual or potential significance.'

"The scientists go on to call for an end to the 'overemphasis on military technology' to be replaced by research for solving social problems. They express their opposition to the ABM system, 'the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons.'

"Two groups are now organizing for the March 4 action, the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Science Action Coordinating Committee."

The "Daily World" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The "Guardian" issue of February 15, 1969, on page 10, columns one through three, contains an article captioned "Work Stoppage Threatens MIT", which states as follows:

March 4, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, leading university recipient of Defense Department support for scientific work, will be hit by a partial research stoppage March 4. Graduate students and faculty members organizing the stoppage expect researchers at Cornell, Yale and other universities to undertake similar actions the same day.

"The idea for this 'practical and symbolic' act appears to have originated with graduate students in the MIT physics department opposed to scientific support for the Vietnam war and to the control exercised by the Selective Service system over work of young scientists and engineers. It spread to other departments and to the faculty.

"According to the Jan. 24 issue of Science, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science the statement urges scientists 'to convey to our students the hope that they devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind, and ask them to scrutinize the issues...before participating in the construction of destructive weapons systems'; to express 'determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM (anti-ballistic missile) system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal and the development of chemical and biological weapons'; and 'to devise means for turning research applications away from the present overemphasis on military technology towards the solution of pressing environmental and social problems.'

"A letter to the editor of Science described the faculty statement as a declaration of intent 'to halt research activities for a day and devote this day to a public discussion for problems and dangers related to the present role of science and technology in the life of our nation.

"Plans for March 4 call for Sen. George Mc Govern (D-S.D) to speak on conversion of the U.S. economy from military to civilian production, Cornell physicist Hans Bethe on the antiballistic missile, Harvard biologist Matthew Meselson on chemical and biological warfare, political scientist Gar Alperovitz on scientists and the atomic bomb, and

March 4, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

"MIT linguist Ncam Chomsky on the responsibility of the intellectual. Panels will be conducted on the world food crisis, urban problems and finding nondefense employment for scientists and engineers.

"Although the planning is being conducted by a steering committee with membership equally divided between graduate students and faculty, the decision to hold extensive discussion of technological problem-solving is primarily a reflection of faculty priorities."

A characterization of the "Guardian" is attached hereto.

The "New York Post", a New York City (NYC) daily newspaper, issue of February 6, 1969, on page three, column four, contains an item captioned "The Professors' Protest", which states as follows:

"Groups of students and professors at MIT and Cornell and Yale Universities plan to halt research work for one day on March 4 to protest what they term government 'misuse' of science in making weapons and in commercial areas affecting air and water pollution.

"Organizers say other universities across the nation may join the demonstration, which will focus especially on the government's planned deployment of a 'thin' antiballistic missile system as a move that will intensify the arms race and drain money from programs aimed at social problems.

"The American Physical Society also has formed a protest movement 'to alert the nation to the dangers facing it from the pollution of the air, water and soil, to the growing menace of nuclear, chemical and biological warfare, and to the wasting of vast sums of federal money on useless and even dangerous weapons!'"

The "New York Times" issue of February 6, 1969, on page one, column seven, contains an item captioned "Strike to Protest 'Misuse' of Science" with the sub-caption "Researchers At M.I.T., Yale, and Cornell Plan a Day's Stoppage on March 4" by Walter Sullivan. This item states in part as follows:



March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

"A plan for a one-day 'research stoppage' March 4 to protest Government 'misuse' of science and technology has spread from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to two other universities, and the movement appears to be still growing.

"About 45 professors at MIT are sponsoring the demonstration.

"According to its organizers, simultaneous one-day stoppages are now also planned at Cornell and Yale Universities while professors and students at other universities engaged in Government research have started drives to join the protest.

"Prominent among the issues is the Government's planned deployment of a 'thin' anti-ballistic missile system, or ABM, ostensibly directed against possible Chinese attack. Opponents argue that such a system will drain funds from urgent social problems, that it will intensify the arms race and that it was chosen out of political expediency despite what they regard as technical evidence of its futility.

"During the March 4 stoppage, prominent speakers will argue against an ABM system and will also seek to stir interest in projects of social benefit...

"At yesterday's session of the American Physical Society at the New York Hilton Hotel, some participants were wearing 'Stop ABM' buttons. Others wore buttons that said 'March 4 - MIT,' indicating their support of the research stoppage.

"Plans for the March 4 demonstration were disclosed by some of its organizers at a news conference yesterday at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue. The news conference was called by the organizers of another protest movement, known as 'Scientists for Social and Political Action'.

"The latter was formed Tuesday night at a meeting held Tuesday night at a meeting held at the New York Hilton parallel with sessions of the American Physical Society. It was announced that about 100 of those in attendance paid a \$5 initiation fee...

"Among the goals of the protesters at M.I.T. is the discontinuance of academic credit for laboratories. The



March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

protesters also opposed the granting of degrees for secret work and would terminate any research in M.I.T. laboratories related to the antiballistic missile project."

Sources of the New York Office, who are familiar with "New Left" and other subversive activity were contacted during February, 1969, with respect to the research strike set for March 4, 1969, as referred to above, and advised that they had no information with respect to this proposed activity in the NYC area.

March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the \* \* \* American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

APPENDIX

1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WEEKLY GUARDIAN  
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications"; revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly...it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The February 10, 1968 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In Movement". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized  
By the Union of Concerned Scientists

APPENDIX

2.

THE "GUARDIAN" CONT'D

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

A characterization of the American Labor Party is attached separately.

F B I

Date: 2/19/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code.)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK  (P)

SUBJECT: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS  
IS-MISC.  
(OO:BS)

ReBuairtel, 2/14/69.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM, concerning the one day strike on 3/4/69, to organize scientists and engineers against the "Increasing military involvement in scientific research" to be conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale University and Cornell University, as well as possibly spreading to other areas of the US.

The files of the NYO contain no pertinent information with respect to the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Science Action Coordinating Committee, or Scientists for Social and Political Action.

Information in the files of the NYO reflect that GAR ALPEROVITZ mentioned in the attached LHM, is a fellow of the Institute of Politics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The sources of the NYO familiar with "New Left" and other subversive activities, who were contacted during the period 2/17-19/69, with respect to the research strike set for 3/4/69, and could currently furnish no information on this matter were:

- 3- Bureau (ENCLS.11) (RM)
- 2- Albany (ENCLS.2) (RM)
- 2- Boston (ENCLS.2) (RM)
- 2- New Haven (ENCLS.2) (RM)
- 2- New York

EKD:amb (12)



Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

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In addition, the following individuals who are affiliated with educational institutions in the NY area, and whose identity must be concealed, were contacted:

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Brooklyn, NY

NYC

NY

(Confidential source under development)

NYC (Confidential source under development)

NYC (Confidential source under development)

All of the foregoing sources, although they could furnish no information on this matter, when contacted

[REDACTED]

were alerted and advised that they would promptly advise the NYO should any information concerning the March 4, 1969 "stoppage" come to their attention.

LEADS:

ALBANY

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK. Will follow and report on any activity concerning the March 4, 1969 research strike at Cornell University.

2. Will furnish any information suitable to characterize Cornell Physicist HANS BETHE, who is mentioned in the attached LHM, as a speaker on 3/4/69.

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will follow and report on any activity concerning 3/4/69, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or in Cambridge area.

2. Will furnish any information available suitable to characterize Harvard biologist MATTHEW MESELSON, or on Political Scientist GAR ALPEROVITZ or MIT Linguist NOAM CHOMSKY, mentioned in the attached LHM as speakers on 3/4/69.

NEW HAVEN

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. Will follow and report any activities in New Haven area concerning proposed 3/4/69 research strike.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report on any activities in NY area concerning proposed 3/4/69 research strike.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Boston, Massachusetts  
February 19, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

On February 14 and 18, 1969, a source who has provided reliable information in the past advised that the Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) is comprised of a group of graduate students and young faculty members at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts. The SACC, according to this source, was formed in late 1968, with the primary purpose of organizing a one day research strike at MIT on March 4, 1969.

According to this source, the official sponsoring organization for the March 4 protest is now the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). The UCS is composed of senior and junior faculty and graduate students at MIT including the original members of SACC. The UCS Steering Committee has accepted organizational responsibility and authority for the activities of March 4.

This source identified the SACC subcommittees as follows:

Committee Coordinator      Joel Feigenbaum

Committee

Name

Extension

Undergraduate Canvass

Graduate Canvass

Faculty Canvass

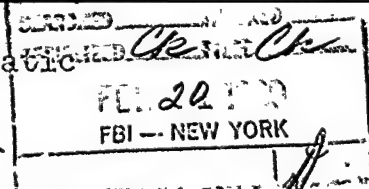
Day Activities

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification



*Declassified 8/28/75  
by # 7025 Per Bureau  
R/S 8/28/75  
JHE 9/4/75*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

| <u>Committee</u>   | <u>Name</u> | <u>Extension</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Publicity          | <div></div> |                  |
| Fact Sheet         |             |                  |
| Industrial Liaison |             |                  |
| Other Universities |             |                  |

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Concerning the above named individuals listed under SACC subcommittees, the following information was extracted from the 1968-1969 MIT

Department  
of Physics, located Room 401.  
Building 6, Extension   
home residence listed as   
 Massachusetts.

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is also identified in the  
1968-1969 Cornell University  as a   
  
office at  and residence at   
 New York.  was  
additionally identified in the 1965-1966 Cornell University  
 as a  with a home  
address in  New York.

in the Department of Physics,  
located Room 218, Building 6,  
Extension  home  
residence listed as   
 Massachusetts.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

[redacted]  
located Room 402, Building 5,  
Extension [redacted] home  
residence listed as [redacted]  
[redacted] Massachusetts.

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] located in Room 409, Building 5,  
Extension [redacted] [redacted] home  
residence listed as [redacted]  
[redacted] Massachusetts.

The 1968-1969 MIT Directory of [redacted]  
[redacted] contains the following information concerning  
[redacted]:

[redacted] is a [redacted] and is presently  
attending MIT as a [redacted]  
[redacted] His residence is  
listed as [redacted] Massachusetts.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is also identified in the 1968-1969  
Cornell University [redacted] as a [redacted]  
[redacted] with  
offices at [redacted] and residence at  
[redacted] New York. His marital  
status is shown as single. [redacted] was also identified  
in the 1967-1968 Cornell University [redacted]  
as a [redacted] with a home address of [redacted]  
[redacted]

Concerning the above named individuals listed  
under SACC subcommittees, the following information was  
extracted from the 1968-1969 MIT [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the freshman  
class at MIT taking the general science course. His  
term residence is listed as [redacted]  
[redacted] Massachusetts, and his home  
residence as [redacted] New York.

[redacted]  
[redacted] term  
residence is listed as [redacted]  
[redacted] home residence as [redacted]  
[redacted]

3.  
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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

[redacted]  
[redacted] term residence is  
listed as [redacted] Massachusetts,  
and his home residence as [redacted] New York.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] term  
residence is listed as [redacted]  
Massachusetts, and his home residence as [redacted]  
[redacted] Massachusetts.

[redacted]  
[redacted] term residence is  
listed as [redacted] Massachusetts,  
and his home residence as [redacted]  
[redacted] Argentina.

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[redacted]  
[redacted] term residence is listed  
as [redacted] Massachusetts,  
and his home residence as [redacted]  
[redacted] New Jersey.

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted]  
at [redacted]  
[redacted] term residence is listed as [redacted]  
Massachusetts, and his home residence as [redacted]  
[redacted] Canada.

This source further advised that faculty,  
graduate and undergraduate students and the Industrial  
Liaison Committee of SACC statements have been prepared  
and distributed throughout the Institute concerning the  
March 4 strike. A copy of the student statement follows:

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## SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MARCH 4 OURST STUDENT STATEMENT

best copy available

Science and technology have contributed greatly to the material well-being of some Americans; for them, technology has eliminated many of the hardships of life. But for other Americans, caught in the chaos of our inner cities or in the barrenness of rural poverty, for most of the people in Africa, Asia, and South America, the benefits of technology are nearly unknown. Indeed, it may be argued that technological advance has lowered the quality of life for many of the world's citizens.

As young scientists we have waited for America to apply her vast technological resources toward solutions of international social and economic problems. We grew up during long years of Cold War. We continued to be persuaded that more sophisticated weapons systems were needed for our national well-being, and our elders helped provide the facilities to build them.

In the Sixties, America discovered her poor. (1) She awoke to the pollution of her air and water, to the congestion of her cities, and to the sterility of the ever-increasing advertisement and consumption of "technological miracles". We awaited action on these problems. We expected America to negotiate arms control on the basis of "stable deterrent" and bring resources to bear on the solution of environmental and social problems. But instead, America undertook to bring democracy to Viet Nam. We watched with increasing disbelief as America brought technological expertise to an underdeveloped nation in the form of napalm, B-52's, anti-personnel weapons, strategic hamlets. THE WAR CONTINUES. Many scientists who previously felt that there were bureaucratic and institutional limits to the degree of inhumanity of which America is capable have now lost faith in the ability of their government to make proper use of technology. This feeling is exacerbated by the proposal to increase further our strategic weaponry: Washington threatens to deploy Anti-Ballistic Missile systems (ABM), Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicles (MIRV), and continues to work in Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW). These follow a ludicrous procession of such highly tested necessities as the F-111 and the XB-70. We now read (2) of an absurd new development known as SCAD, which is an excuse for building a new fleet of manned bombers (cost: \$10 billion).

We feel that the time has come for scientists and engineers to assert responsibility for the fruits of their research. We must come to maturity and realize our potential power in a technological society, and the moral burden we must assume.

SACC, through actions such as the March 4 research stoppage, is attempting to organize scientists to form an "effective counterweight to the military-industrial complex". (3) We cite the following predicaments which arise from the increasingly militaristic

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posture of our society and from the inability of its institutions to respond adequately to human needs:

- 1) The defense department consumes over 70 per cent of the national budget; it is the largest conglomerate in the world and has commensurate influence on the character of many American institutions. Senators Fulbright, McCarthy, McGovern, and others warn of the powerful role which the military-industrial complex has assumed in the policy-making process. This has resulted in blatant violations of legislative prerogatives by the executive branch, as with the Tonkin Gulf incident.
- 2) The universities have not been immune to military influence. Many departments in many universities are dependent on DOD funds. Institutions such as M.I.T. derive income for operating laboratories at which classified weapons research is carried out. Through devices such as Project Themis<sup>(4)</sup> the DOD seeks to increase its influence in American colleges and universities.
- 3) Graduate students are finding it increasingly difficult to get jobs in university research positions. Although we entered graduate school when pure research was in favor with the DOD, the cost of Viet Nam, and perhaps the results of the Hindsight Study<sup>(5)</sup> have decreased the willingness of the DOD to continue to sponsor our research. Because the facilities for using our technological abilities in socially productive ways are nearly non-existent, many of us are channelled to employment in military-oriented research (e.g. to build an ACM guidance system).
- 4) The demand for manpower to fight the war in Viet Nam has made the draft a major threat to a generation of students. It is Selective Service policy that the pressures generated by the draft on youth serve the highest national purpose by channelling talent into areas of national "value". Since when is it the military's privilege to define our national values? See the Hershey Memorandum.
- 5) America is confronted with a gamut of domestic crises which demand the massive reallocation of its resources. With growing tensions tearing at our society caused by racial injustice, poverty, poor, irrelevant and often autocratic education, inadequate housing, dying cities, air and water pollution, and an atmosphere of violence which can, in part, be traced to our frenzied military activities of the past thirty years, we must publicly deplore the abandon with which the government commits resources to fighting ill-defined enemies in Asia and Latin America, and to building unnecessary and dangerous new weapons such as ABM, MIRV, SCAD, CBW.
- 6) The precollege education which poor and black ghetto students receive is insufficient to allow them to enter colleges such as M.I.T.<sup>(6)</sup> Moreover, the education which these colleges offer is easily accessible only to a person with a white, middle class cultural background: present curricula are not suited in method or content to the background and interests of all students.

If we are to develop a new technology which will cope with the environmental and social problems of the cities, it seems self-evident that more black scientists and engineers be educated: a technology for all of the people must involve all of the people.

SACC urges you to join us in making a symbolic gesture on March 4. Along with thousands of other scientists across the country, we ask you to withhold your research work for one day --- not because your work is, in itself, objectionable, (it may be of great social importance) but in order to protest the whole context in which it is done.

At M.I.T. on March 4, we offer a program of discussion related to the issues raised here. See the accompanying program.

We hope that you will consider joining SACC. The initiation is simple. Come to room 14N-218 and ask what you can do. We need people to write, rap, do research and organize for ongoing programs. Some of the activities in which we are involved are:

a) SACC encourages professors and graduate assistants to explore with their students the social and political relevance of course material and to talk about the meaning and consequence of a scientific career. They should consider to what extent the courses at M.I.T. conform to the requirements of large corporations and the military. SACC urges students to insist that their classes during the week preceding March 4 be devoted to a discussion of these issues. We call this activity a "teach-out".

b) In January, SACC drafted and circulated an open letter to Dr. Lee DuBridge, President Nixon's science advisor, attacking the complicity of the universities in the military-industrial complex, and recommending increased emphasis on scientific contributions to socially productive areas. The letter was signed by 182 faculty members and graduate students at M.I.T.

γ) SACC recently participated in the ABM meeting at Reading, Mass., at which representatives of the Army tried and failed to quiet local opposition to the deployment of Sentinel missiles in that community. SACC is examining means for establishing closer liaison between scientists and the citizens of Reading, in an effort to stop deployment of ABM.

δ) SACC is also actively organizing among scientists working for industry in the Boston area, both to enlist their participation in the March 4 activities, and to obtain their long-range cooperation in creating an effective political force within the scientific community.

ε) Critical among SACC's activities is the effort to extend support for the March 4 movement across the country. Groups at Cornell and Yale are well underway in organizing similar demonstrations, and several other universities have indicated their cooperation. SACC is in contact with other organizations which are working on parallel activities.

best copy available

- (1) Harrington, H., Toward a Democratic Left, Macmillan (1968); page 25.

1947: poorest 20% of population received 5% of the income  
1964: same 20% still only received 5%

1947: next 20% received 12% of the income  
1964: same 20% received 12% of the income

Thus, bottom 40% of Americans got 17% of the income.  
The top 5% got about 17%.

"These figures underestimate the evil, since they are taken from tax returns; and the highest income recipients hire expensive lawyers and accountants to conceal as much of their wealth as possible, while the rest of the nation pays as it goes."

- (2) This weapon consists of a large mother bomber which can release up to 30 small unmanned planes with radar cross-sections identical to the parent. Each small plane carries a kiloton-range nuclear warhead, while the mother is loaded with high megaton bombs.  
New York Times, Feb. 4, 1969

New York Times, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1969, Section 4, pg. 14:

"But the two weapons systems (SCAD & MIRV) also open the door to something that has not existed for some time: the possibility of a first strike capability with which the United States conceivably could launch a surprise attack that would destroy most of Soviet weapons before they could be launched."

- (3) Fulbright, J. W. Jr., "The War and its Effects-II", Congressional Record, Dec. 13, 1967.

- (4) SACC Information Sheet, Page 4.

- (5) SACC Information Sheet, Page 4.

- (6) At M.I.T. there are 22 black students out of a total population of 7,700. In 1968, nine black high school students were offered admission. Seven accepted.

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UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

In regard to the above statement, page four contains a notation that the statement was printed by "Independent Labor, New England Free Press."

New England Free Press

In a document publically distributed in 1968, the New England Free Press (NEFP), 245 Roxbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts, described itself as a center for a broad spectrum of political activity in the Boston area. The NEFP offered a low cost printing service for such groups as those who are dedicated to opposing the draft.

The NEFP has announced its plans to expand into a center for radical education which may eventually lead to the establishment of a free university.

The statement prepared by the graduate student group involved in the March 4 strike at MIT is as follows:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~GRADUATE STUDENT STATEMENT

The growth of scientific and technical knowledge not only has resulted in great benefit to mankind but also has shrouded the world in the fear of its present and potential misuse. Many have contributed to this expansion of science and technology but have neglected its social impact. Now the horror of Vietnam, the threat of further nuclear escalation, and the acute domestic crisis demand a response.

As graduate students at MIT, we must evaluate our own present and future role. In particular, we must realize:

1. That the government is committing huge resources to military projects at a time when great need exists for the application of technology to solve pressing social problems.
2. That the work and careers of many young scientists and engineers are controlled and channelled by the Selective Service System.
3. That highly trained professionals, especially as they assume positions in government and industry, need to examine carefully the consequences of their actions, lest they unwittingly contribute to the continuation of immoral or unwise policies.
4. That the scientific community cannot confidently expect the counsel of a few eminent scientists to prevail when opposed to such powerful political and economic forces as the military establishment and defense-oriented industries.
5. That only a politically active scientific community, working outside of government, and mobilizing popular support, can redirect the utilization of technology from destructive to constructive ends.

To dramatize our protest and to focus attention on these issues, we are calling for graduate students at MIT to stop all research activity on March 4. This day will be utilized to discuss these problems and to initiate appropriate political action.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

The faculty document reads as follows:

"Misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind. Through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions. There is also disquieting evidence of an intention to enlarge further our immense destructive capability.

"The response of the scientific community to these developments has been hopelessly fragmented. There is a small group that helps to conceive these policies, and a handful of eminent men who have tried but largely failed to stem the tide from within the government. The concerned majority has been on the sidelines and ineffective. We feel that it is no longer possible to remain uninvolved.

"We therefore call on scientists and engineers at MIT, and throughout the country, to unite for concerted action and leadership: Action against dangers already unleashed and leadership towards a more responsible exploitation of scientific knowledge. With these ends in mind we propose:

"1. To initiate a critical and continuing examination of governmental policy in all areas where science and technology are of actual or potential significance.

"2. To devise means for turning research applications away from the present overemphasis of military technology towards the solution of pressing environmental and social problems.

"3. To convey to our students the hope that they will devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind, and to ask them to scrutinize the issues raised here before participating in the construction of destructive weapons systems.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"4. To express our determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects, such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons.

"5. To explore the feasibility of organizing scientists and engineers so that their desire for a more humane and civilized world can be translated into effective political action.

"As a first step towards reaching these objectives we ask our colleagues -- faculty and students -- to stop normal research activity at MIT on March 4 and to join us for a day devoted to examination of the present situation and its alternatives. On that day, we propose to engage in intense panel discussions and planning for future actions along the lines suggested above.

"If you share our profound apprehension, and are seeking a mode of expression which is at once practical and symbolic join us on March 4."

The statement printed and distributed by the Industrial Liaison Committee of SACC is as follows:

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Science Action Co-ordinating Committee  
Room 14N-218, 864-6900, X-4775  
M.I.T. Cambridge, Mass. 02139  
1/10/69

Dear Friend,

As a scientist and an active worker for peace you will be pleased to know that a group of faculty members and students at MIT are organizing against the current trend towards increasing military involvement in scientific research. For this purpose the Science Action Co-ordinating Committee has been formed and has received widespread support in the scientific community at MIT and elsewhere.

We have set aside a day, March 4th, to begin a vigorous involvement with these issues and during that day we propose that scientists and engineers at MIT and elsewhere, pause in their normal research activities and join us for a day of critical discussion and self evaluation. The idea has received widespread and enthusiastic support from the scientific community at MIT and all over the country.

We are enclosing a call describing our motives and objectives as well as a statement prepared by the Industry Liaison Committee.

Strong support by scientists and engineers working for industry is desirable because of the part played by industry in promoting military uses of science. Therefore, we request your help in promoting wide publication of the enclosed call by discussing it and circulating it among your colleagues at your place of work, and by building up the idea of taking a day off to participate in the discussions at MIT. This could be best done by forming a committee at your place of work.

Yours for the peaceful use of science,

Ind. Liaison Comm. of SACC.

Additional copies of the enclosed material as well as a list of other people who have been contacted at your place of work may be obtained from:

Marco Saraceno  
Science Action Co-ordinating  
Committee, MIT, 14N-218

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TO: SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN THE GREATER BOSTON AREA

best copy available

Inventiveness in approaching difficult problems and the capability for critical examination are essential characteristics of the scientific mind. A current problem that needs the attention of our critical faculties is our increasing involvement in endeavor; that are contrary to the traditional role of technologists as benefactors of humanity.

The disquieting trend in scientific research raises moral issues among us scientific workers. Our reactions vary: Some of us refuse to consider the non-scientific aspects of our work; some simply accept the military orientation of military support of research as a necessity. For many of us there is an overwhelming sense of frustration in our inability as individuals to alter the present increasing involvement and economic dependence on DOD funding. This need not be so.

The development of new energy sources, the exploration of new food supplies in the sea, the use of computers to reduce mindless toil and to extend the human capability are just a few examples of scientific endeavors that fulfill the legitimate social role of the scientist but that do not receive the support they deserve. We all recognize the need for a massive attack on the pressing problems raised by housing, communications and transportation in urban environments, pollution of the environment, and depletion of natural resources, and yet only a handful of us find ourselves engaged in fulfilling society's justifiable expectation that we use our talents for the betterment of humanity.

The conversion of industrial scientific activity from military to socially oriented programs is a complex problem; all scientific workers should contribute to its solution.

Students and faculty members of MIT, troubled by this problem, are inviting the scientific community to meet with them for a full day of seminars and discussion on March 4, 1969 to critically examine the consequences of our scientific work and the destructive role that we may be unwittingly playing in our present society. Let us join them and try to establish the basis for a change of direction in our work as scientists and engineers.

For additional information contact:

Marco Scrocco  
Industrial Liaison Committee  
Scientific Action Co-ordinating Committee  
Rm. 14-215. UH-6980, 74775  
MIT

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

This source also furnished a copy of a letter dated 27 January 1969 under the letterhead "Union of Concerned Scientists 77 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, Mass. 02139 Room 5402 Tel. 864-6900 Ext. 5349."

A copy of this letter follows:

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**UNION  
OF  
CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
77 Massachusetts Ave.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02139  
Room 6-402  
Tel. 864-6900 Ext. 5349

27 January 1969

**PRELIMINARY PROGRAM FOR MARCH 4**

On the evening of March 4 Senator George McGovern will deliver a major address on reconverting the economy from defense to domestic production. Among the speakers during the day of March 4 will be the following:

Professor Hans Bethe of Cornell, a Nobel laureate in physics and an expert on nuclear weapons and disarmament, will discuss the Anti-Ballistic Missile system and the strategic balance.

Professor George Wald of Harvard, a Nobel laureate in medicine, will speak.

Matthew Meselson, Professor of Biology at Harvard, will discuss chemical and biological warfare.

Gar Alperovitz, a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, will describe the role of scientists in the history of the atomic bomb in the 1940's.

Noam Chomsky, Professor of Linguistics at M.I.T., will discuss the responsibility of the intellectual.

The well-known author, Lewis Mumford, will participate in a panel on urban problems and technology.

There will be a panel on employment opportunities for scientists and engineers outside the defense industry.

Additional speakers and topics will be announced later.

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UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

In regard to the above letterhead, the source said that 77 Massachusetts Avenue is the official mailing address of MIT. Room 402, Building 6, Telephone Extension 5349 is the room and telephone assigned to Stanley Brown (referred to above), Division of Sponsored Research.

Characterizations of individuals mentioned in the above letter appear in the Appendix of Individuals.

This source was of the opinion that the general feeling of the majority of the MIT faculty is that they are definitely not in sympathy with the SACC plans for a one day strike. Several proposals have been discussed in an effort to counteract SACC plans, but to date nothing in the way of a positive plan has been formulated. This source further stated that the SACC has been distributing buttons or pins as a means of further exploiting their plans for March 4, 1969. These buttons read as follows: "March 4 SACC" and "March 4 Is A Movement Not A Day".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

AVRAM NOAM CHOMSKY

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The current 1968-69 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Directory of Personnel lists Noam A. Chomsky of [REDACTED] Massachusetts, as a Professor of Modern Languages at MIT.

A source who has provided reliable information in the past advised on January 15, 1953, that Chomsky was a subscriber to "Labor Action."

Characterizations of the Independent Socialist League and "Labor Action" appear in the Appendix of Organizations attached hereto.

The March 19, 1967 issue of the "Boston Globe," a daily Boston newspaper, contained an article captioned "MIT Professor Urges Income Tax Revolt To Protest War." The article, in part, reported as follows:

"An MIT professor Saturday disclosed his activist role in a crash campaign to generate a Federal income tax revolt by opponents of the Vietnam war. Noam Chomsky, 38, who emphasized he is not a pacifist, last year withheld voluntary payment of a portion of his taxes in dissent from United States policy in Vietnam.

"I intend to do the same thing this year as a symbol to my opposition to what we are doing over there."

The Intelligence Division of the Boston Police Department, on March 28, 1968, advised that on March 26, 1968, permits were granted to representatives of the New England Resistance for marches beginning at various points in the general Boston area on April 3, 1968, with all culminating at the Boston Common, Boston, for a rally. The rally was scheduled to begin at about 11:00 AM and run an estimated two hours, and the New England Resistance expects participation by at least 10,000 individuals.

On April 3, 1968, Agents of the FBI observed as follows:

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The above rally sponsored by the New England Resistance began at the Boston Common, Boston, at approximately 11:00 AM, with the number of participants estimated at over 5,000. Included among the speakers at the rally, all of whom spoke in opposition to the war in Vietnam and the draft, was Professor Noam Chomsky, MIT.

A second source who has provided reliable information in the past, on April 3, 1968, advised that Noam Chomsky is an active supporter of the Resistance locally and has spoken in opposition to the war in Vietnam at several rallies in that regard.

MATTHEW STANLEY MESELSON

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The Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students for the year 1968-69 contains the following information concerning Meselson, Matthew Stanley, PhD, PhD, Professor of Biology, Office Biological Labs, Residence [redacted] Massachusetts.

The "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its morning issue of October 26, 1962, included an article entitled, "400 Professors 'Not for Peace At Any Price.'" This article, in part, read as follows:

"Spokesmen for 400 college professors who inserted an advertisement in the New York Times asking for a summit meeting on the Cuban crisis, said Thursday that they 'were not for peace at any price.'

"Six Greater Boston professors held a press conference to announce that 'we just don't want to go beyond a point of no return.'

"The spokesmen for the group-- admittedly 'loose-knit'---again urged a meeting of President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev 'at the earliest possible date' to negotiate and avert war over Cuba."

This article further mentioned that included among those at the press conference was Matthew Meselson (Biology, Harvard).

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GAR ALPEROVITZ

The 1967-1968 Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students contained the following listing:

"Gar Alperovitz  
Fellow of the Institute of Politics,  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass. Office  
Littauer Center  
Room 127. His degrees included an  
AM, AM and Ph.D."

The "Harvard Summer News," a weekly newspaper published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its edition of August 1, 1967, carried the following article captioned as follows:

"4 New Fellows Picked for Kennedy Institute."

This article reads in part as follows:

"The institute of Politics in the John Fitzgerald School of Government has announced four new fellowship appointments for 1967-1968.

"Reappointed for another term at the Institute was Gar Alperovitz of Cambridge, Massachusetts, former Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. Fellowships at the Institute permit men who have permanently left political work or political journalism to spend a period of study discussing and writing in the Cambridge academic community."

On March 18, 1968, a source who has provided reliable information in the past advised that a group of radical scholars from throughout the United States was to hold a conference at the University of Chicago from March 22 - 24, 1968, to discuss radical reform for the intellectual community.

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The "Guardian," issue of March 16, 1968,  
contained the following advertisement concerning the  
"New University Conference."

# NEW UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

University of Chicago—March 22-24, 1968

We are committed to the struggle for a democratic university, one within which we may freely express the radical content of our lives and one which will be the antagonist and not the ally of pacifiers, domestic and international.

We are prepared to act on this now and in the future just as we have acted throughout the freedom struggles at home and the Movement to end the war in Vietnam. The New University Conference is not the beginning of the struggle for a democratic university; it is merely the beginning of the intensification of that struggle.

The New University Conference has three general tasks: it must lay out a comprehensive program for radical university reform, it must plan and initiate the organizations which will carry out that program, and it must encourage a significant expression of radical research and scholarship relating to public policy, the wider culture and the needs of the resistance, Black and poor people's movements.

From the New University Conference will come:

1. a national membership organization of faculty, graduate students and Movement intellectuals with a program for radical transformation of the American university.
2. new plans for campus activity and campus organizing and thus an end to the isolation which af-

flicts so many radicals, especially on the smaller campuses and those located away from large urban centers.

3. plans and organization to encourage and support radical scholarship and research so that it may be carried out on a professional and vocational basis rather than as now, a part-time occupation of a few. In addition, we hope to launch a high quality national periodical and to encourage further the formation of radical caucuses within professional associations.
4. expansion of anti-war and other Movement related research as well as new initiatives for university opposition to the war.
5. cooperative and informal Working Groups in American History, Political Science, Sociology, Asian Studies, Cold War History and other disciplines in which radicals are now challenging the doctrines of the university establishment.
6. intensification of the national movement to expose and dislocate university collaboration in war research and social manipulation.
7. a Placement and Defense Organization prepared to assist radicals in obtaining university position and to provide defense support against the inevitable attacks of McCarthyites, respectable or otherwise.

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Among the sponsors listed on the advertisement of the New University Conference was Gar Alperovitz.

A characterization of the "Guardian" appears in the Appendix of Organizations attached hereto.

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GEORGE WALD

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The Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students for the year 1968-69 identifies George Wald, Ph.D., as the Higgins Professor of Biology and Trustee of Radcliffe College, with offices in the Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, residence [redacted] [redacted] Massachusetts.

"The Harvard Crimson," an undergraduate student newspaper published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its edition of March 20, 1961, carried an article entitled, "19 Harvard Professors Sign Anti-HUAC Paper." This article reads, in part, as follows:

"Nineteen Harvard professors have signed an American Civil Liberties Union petition advocating the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In all, 250 professors from colleges across the country signed the statement.

"The educators were primarily concerned with the Committee's 'abridgement' of academic freedom. 'During its 24-year history,' the petition says, 'the House Committee has been unrelenting in its harassing of teachers.'

"As a result of the Committee's 'exercising the powers of prosecutor and judge,' the statement charges, '... educational abilities and skills developed through long years of training have been withheld from the community. And this at a time when qualified teachers are in tragically short supply.'

"The petition says, 'The Committee has latterly improved its hearing manners. . . . Yet it continues to be careless or unscrupulous in vilifying its critics.' It continues, 'Under these circumstances, we find it understandable, though deplorable, that many teachers, in the colleges and universities, as well as in the public schools, have grown timid about stating, even for classroom discussion, ideas which someone later might interpret as subversive.'



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"Exercise of the free intellect will in no way endanger the country's internal security,' the statement says, and it asserts, 'Not only teachers, but all Americans, we insist, must be free from trial by publicity - from what Mr. Justice Black has called "exposure, obloquy, and public scorn."'"

Professor George Wald was identified as being one of the signers of the above paper.

"The Harvard Crimson," in its edition of March 26, 1966, carried an article concerning a "speak-out" held in Memorial Church, Harvard College, on March 25, 1966. This article, in part, read as follows:

"The 'speak-out,' part of this weekend's International Days of Protest activities, was initiated to allow Harvard Professors to protest against the Administration's foreign policy. The 'speak-out' differs from the 'teach-in' because it is concerned less with presenting information than with keeping the spirit of dissent alive. Twenty-three professors took part."

Among the Harvard Professors speaking at the "speak-out," "The Harvard Crimson" identified George Wald as saying the following:

"George Wald, professor of Biology, centered his speech around the possibilities and consequences of nuclear war. 'That bomb that we have been paying for and piling up is an unusable bomb and there are many who speak as if they do not know this,' Wald said. Mutual deterrence or 'mutual insanity' has lulled us into a false sense of security, but the pressure to use the bomb will increase because we are now faced with a defenseless enemy, Wald continued. 'We are about to be faced with the temptation to use our hardware against defenseless populations\_ he concluded."

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"The Heights," a weekly undergraduate student newspaper published by the students of Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, in its edition of April 9, 1965, carried an advertisement captioned, "This Is The War In Vietnam We Support The April 17 March On Washington To End The War In Vietnam." Among the supporters listed under the caption "Harvard" was the name, "George Wald, Biology."

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The MIT Student Directory for the academic year 1968-1969 identified [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED]. His term residence is listed as [REDACTED] Massachusetts, and his home residence as [REDACTED] New York.

On November 30, 1967, a source who has provided reliable information in the past advised that the name of [REDACTED] was contained on a contact list maintained by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) MIT Chapter.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix of Organizations.

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APPENDIX

1.

"GUARDIAN"  
FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";  
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.'" This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "to those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

2.

"GUARDIAN" (continued)

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
best copy available

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)  
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP) and "LABOR ACTION"

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April 1940 as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialistic camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

best copy available

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)  
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP) (Cont'd.)

The September 22, 1958, issue of 'Labor Action' contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.



F B I

Date: 2-19-69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-39332) (P)

SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Boston airtels dated 2-5-69 and 2-13-69, captioned "Science Action Coordinating Committee, SM - MISCELLANEOUS", Bureau airtel to Boston dated 2-14-69, captioned "March 4, 1969, Research Strike Organized By The Union Of Concerned Scientists, Internal Security - Miscellaneous" and Albany airtel to Boston dated 2-14-69, captioned "Science Action Coordinating Committee, SM - M".

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies, for Newark and New York two copies and for Albany and New Haven information copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Extra copies being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination purposes.

Copies of this LHM are being furnished to the following interested Government investigative agencies:

NISO, Boston, Mass.  
108th MI Group, Boston, Mass.  
OSI, Westover AFB, Mass.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)  
1-Albany (Info) (100-20518) (Enc. 1) (RM)  
2-Newark (Enc. 2) (RM)  
1-New Haven (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)  
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)  
2-Boston  
TDM:jmp  
(11)

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| SERIALIZED <i>ex</i> | FILED <i>ex</i>   |
| FEB 24 1969          |                   |
| FBI - NEW YORK       |                   |

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

b3  
b7E

BS 100-39332

The source mentioned in the LHM is identified as [redacted] [redacted] an established source of the Boston Office who was contacted by SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Sources used to characterize individuals listed in Appendix of Individuals are identified as follows: (CHOMSKY)

The first source is [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Second source is [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on dates indicated.

Third source is [redacted] [redacted] who provided information on 3-28-68.

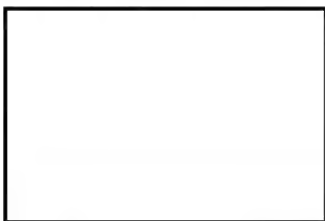
Special Agents of the FBI who observed the demonstration on 4-3-68, are identified as SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

The source used in characterization of ALPEROVITZ is identified as [redacted]

Source used to characterize [redacted] is identified as [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] on the dates indicated.

This LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect sources of continuing value, the disclosure of which could jeopardize their future effectiveness and thus adversely affect the defense interests of the U. S.

A review of the files of the Boston Office failed to disclose any identifiable information concerning the following individuals:



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BS 100-39332



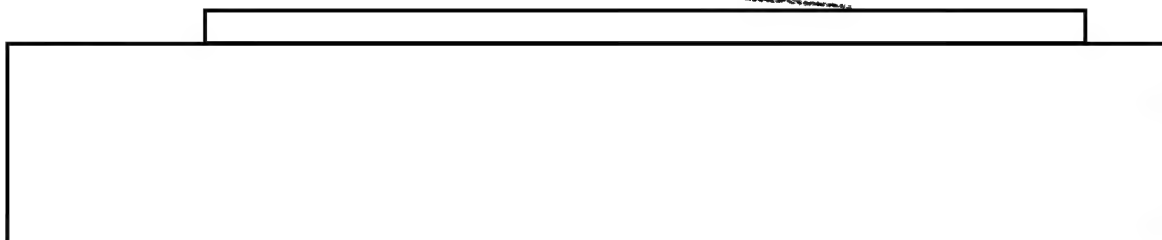
Professor [redacted]

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b7C

Referenced Albany airtel to Boston indicated that Albany files contain no references concerning [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] confidentially advised on 2-18-69, that MIT had been contacted by [redacted] President NIXON's science advisor. [redacted]

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b7D



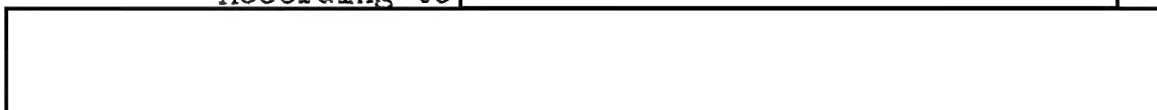
These faculty members (not identified) further felt that the words Research stoppage should have been substituted for the term strike.

On 2-18-69, [redacted] an established source, confidentially advised [redacted]

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b7D



According to [redacted]



BS 100-39332



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b7C  
b7D

LEADS

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Will review office files concerning [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will review office indices concerning the following individuals:

1. [REDACTED] NYC.
2. [REDACTED] NYC.
3. [REDACTED] N. Y.
4. [REDACTED] N. Y.

BOSTON

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Will maintain contact with [REDACTED] and advise Bureau of all pertinent developments regarding captioned group's plans for a one day strike on 3-4-69, at MIT.

b6  
b7C  
b7D



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albany, New York

February 20, 1969

MARCH FOURTH, 1969 RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

The February 7, 1969, issue of "Cornell Daily Sun" (daily student newspaper published at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York) reported that an organizational meeting of the March Fourth Committee of Scientific and Social Responsibility was held by a group of Cornell scientists and graduate students on February 6, 1969, at which time plans were discussed for a voluntary research halt. Professor ULRIC NEISSER, Psychology, was identified as the moderator of the meeting which discussed the format of the March demonstration. It was ultimately decided not to call it a research strike but rather that it should be an effort to have people come and talk about their problems and promote dialogue between scientists.

Professor JEFFREY CAMHI, Biological Sciences, prepared a memorandum for the meeting which said that the misuse of scientific and technical knowledge has threatened mankind's existence for many years.

Those present at the meeting indicated that the March Fourth activities should emphasize organized panel discussions and should lead to some sort of organization at Cornell which would keep scientists informed. The article reported that summer activities have been planned at MIT, Yale and other universities across the country.

The February 19, 1969, issue of "Cornell Daily Sun" contained a further article which reported that on March Fourth scientists at Cornell and across the nation

~~Declassified 8/28/75  
per Bureau 8/5 8/24/75  
RM 5/4/74~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~Group 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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| SEARCHED       | INDEXED |
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| FEB 20 1969    |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARCH FOURTH, 1969, RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

would participate in a work stoppage and symposia directed toward "a politicizing of the scientific world" and that the steering committee for March Fourth activities at Cornell headed by Professor JEFFREY CAMHI, Neurobiology, has declared that March Fourth will be a day of social action at Cornell and a turning point in American science. He said that the government's science policy is strongly influenced by pressures from the military-industrial complex and that scientists and engineers are without power to influence the government's application of their findings.

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b7C

Other personnel active in planning the March Fourth events were identified as [redacted] Assistant to the Vice President of Academic Affairs, and [redacted] a post doctoral student, who suggested the possibility of forming a permanent organization encompassing all the different fields in science and engineering which would deal with the scientific, social responsibility.

Concerning [redacted] the October 18, 1967, issue of "Cornell Daily Sun" contained an advertisement announcing the National Mobilization Against the War in Vietnam at Washington, D.C., on October 21, 1967. and her name was listed as [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 16, 1969, that [redacted] is a strong opponent to the war in Vietnam and a proponent for student, academic and personal freedom.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

MARCH FOURTH, 1969, RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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[redacted]  
Cornell. Confidential sources, who have  
furnished reliable information in the  
past, have advised that he was active  
in the [redacted]

[redacted] as well  
as being a [redacted]

[redacted] He attended  
meetings of the [redacted]

[redacted]  
in 1965, was active with anti-Vietnam war  
groups in [redacted] during 1966  
and 1967, and [redacted]

[redacted]  
at Cornell on April 5, 1968.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney  
General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive  
Order 10450.

(A characterization of SDS is contained  
in the appendix hereto).

The February 19, 1969, issue of the "Cornell  
Daily Sun" also contained a full page ad: "Paid for  
by Steering Committee for March Fourth, JEFFREY CAMHI,  
Chairman" which contained a statement of the Committee  
and also the program scheduled for March Fourth at  
Cornell University.

According to the statement, the misuse of  
scientific and technical knowledge threatens mankind's

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

MARCH FOURTH, 1969, RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

very existence and the war in Vietnam and the commitment to an ever increasing military budget have undermined confidence in the wisdom and humaneness of many governmental decisions. Therefore, on March Fourth, natural and social scientists and engineers at Cornell will join with others throughout the country in discussing these matters on their campuses.

Purposes of the discussions were listed as follows:

1. To give notice that the government cannot take our cooperation for granted in hazardous programs such as projected ABM system, chemical--biological warfare and the enlargement of nuclear capability.
2. To consider if governmental funding of scientific research has been favorable.
3. To devise the means for turning the application of research away from the present emphasis on military technology and toward the solution of pressing environmental and social problems.
4. To convey to our students the hope that they will devote themselves to bringing the benefits of technology to mankind and to ask them to be aware of the issues before choosing their professional careers.
5. To explore the feasibility of organizing the scientific and technical community so that its effectiveness can become commensurate with its role in modern society.

The scheduled program for March, 4, 1969, was set forth as follows:

Afternoon Session (the control of science and technology), commencing at 1:00 PM.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

MARCH FOURTH, 1969, RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

Panel #1 - How Should Science be Supported?

Moderator - Professor BENJAMIN NICHOLS,  
Electronic Engineering, Cornell.

Panelists - Dr. F.A. LONG,  
Vice President for Research and  
Advanced Studies, Cornell.

Professor WILLIAM DAVIDON,  
Physics, Haverford.

Professor ROBERT MC GINNIS  
Psychology, Cornell.

Panel #2 - What Can Scientists Do?

Moderator - Professor JAY OREAR,  
Physics, Cornell.

Panelists - Professor PHILIP MORRISON,  
Physics, MIT.

Professor PAUL OLUM  
Mathematics, Cornell.

Professor ULRIC NEISSER,  
Psychology, Cornell.

Evening Session (applications and misapplications  
of science and technology).

Moderator - Professor E.L. RESLER,  
Director, Graduate School of  
Aerospace Engineering, Cornell.

Speakers - Dr. GEORGE RATHJENS, MIT  
(Incoming Vice President for Research  
and Advanced Studies, Cornell), who  
will talk on anti-ballistic missiles.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARCH FOURTH, 1969, RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

Professor RICHARD O'BRIEN  
Chairman, Section of Neurobiology  
and Behavior, Cornell, speaking on  
chemical and biological warfare.

Professor LAWRENCE SLOBIN,  
Department of Immunology, Cornell,  
speaking on new direction for biology  
research, and

Professor PHILIP MORRISON, Physics,  
MIT, speaking on new direction for  
science and technology.

This document contains neither recommendations  
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property  
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it  
and its contents are not to be distributed out-  
side your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/20/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-20522) (P)

*Union of Concerned Scientists*  
b3  
b7E

SUBJECT: MARCH FOURTH, 1969 RESEARCH  
STRIKE ORGANIZED BY THE UNION  
OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

OO: BOSTON

Re Bureau airtel 2/14/69.

Enclosed are 10 copies for the Bureau, two  
for Boston and one each for New Haven and New York of  
LHM dated and captioned as above.

LHM is classified confidential since it contains  
information from [ ] and [ ] unauthorized  
disclosure of which could possibly identify these sources  
and thus be detrimental to the defense interests of the  
nation.

b7D

Subsequent to the "Cornell Daily Sun" article  
of 2/7/69, established logical sources at Cornell University  
(CU) were contacted concerning subject organization; however,  
these sources could provide no additional data.

Source used to characterize [ ]  
is [ ] whose identity  
is protected at his request.

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b7E

3-Bureau (Enc.10) (RM)  
2-Boston (Enc.2) (RM)  
1-New Haven (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)  
1-New York (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)  
2-Albany  
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(9)

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| FEB 21 1969    |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

my 2/24/69

AL 100-20522

Sources used to characterize  
are [ ] and [ ] [ ]

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Albany will follow and report further  
developments in this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No 100-19927

February 19, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

The Yale Daily News, (YDN), a Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, daily student campus publication of February 4, 1969, on page one carried an article captioned, "'Research Stoppage' Planned for March."

The article indicates that a group of graduate students and faculty are planning a university-wide "research stoppage" for March 4 to stop uses and abuses of scientific research in America.

One of the planners, Professor ROBERT LIFTON, said it is being planned to "critically examine the dangers of corrupting scientific research."

It indicates that particular emphasis will be given to the social and ethical implications of defense research in biological and nuclear warfare, according to LIFTON. LIFTON indicates that although it is aimed primarily toward the sciences, it could become a university-wide "teach-in."

The article indicates that detailed plans have not yet been completed. LIFTON stated the convocation will be a day long "series of talks and discussions focusing on the problems of nuclear arms and chemical warfare." It stated "A Science Action Coordinating Committee," (SACC), at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT), issued faculty and student statements in January calling for a stoppage to all research activity on March 4, to dramatize their concern over the misuse of scientific and technical knowledge."

~~Declassified 8/28/75~~  
~~per Bureau 8/15 8/28/75~~  
~~100 9/4/75~~

~~GROUP 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

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| FEB 22 1969    |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ROBERT JAY LIFTON

The 1968-1969 Yale University Faculty Directory indicates Dr. ROBERT J. LIFTON is a professor of psychiatry with offices at Room 311, Institute of Human Relations, Yale Medical School, and residence at [REDACTED] Connecticut. [REDACTED]

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b7C

The August 15, 1963, issue of the "Provincetown, Massachusetts, Advocate" contains an article with a photograph of Dr. ROBERT J. LIFTON, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University, "as he makes a plea for the elimination of atomic destruction..."

The October 5, 1964, issue of the Yale Daily News contains an article captioned, "Student Groups Flourish--Politics on the Rise." The article indicates that Dr. R. J. LIFTON is a faculty advisor to Alternative, a Yale organization for research and education in the Dynamics of Peace.

Alternative, according to the article, was founded by a group of Freshmen in 1963, and has split into two groups, the Peace Action Committee, consisting of fifteen active members and a non-action group, who consented to their name on a mailing list. This group is known under the whole name, "Alternative."

The October 10, 1965, issue of "The Washington Post," a Washington, D.C. daily publication on page A13 contained an advertisement by the National Committee for the Repeal of the Mc Carran Act, which contained the names of some three hundred people, called upon the "Executive and Legislative Representatives to re-assess an Act, which, born in panic and productive of fear, adds nothing to our security and diminishes the honor of a democracy." Contained among the names is Dr. ROBERT JAY LIFTON, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL OF THE MC CARRAN ACT  
Formerly Known as National Committee to Repeal  
The Mc Carran Act (1963)

A source advised on April 18, 1967, that the National Committee for Repeal of the MC CARRAN Act, (NCRMA) maintains a mailing address of Room 318, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A second source advised on July 18, 1966, that the NCRMA was the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a petition to the President of the United States in 1962, which called for the repeal of the MC CARRAN Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963; the stated purpose of the committee is to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended.

A third source advised on May 15, 1967, that the Communist Party (CP) interest in NCRMA had been to give it full support and approval and the CP took the position that the committee's composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence must be kept to a minimum. The CP believed the new committee would serve its purpose in fighting the MC CARRAN Act alone and the CP had everything to gain by taking this position. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] moved from Chicago to New York, New York, in 1965, and continues to operate the committee from that city.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker" issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

The Yale Daily News of January 17, 1968, on page one, carries an article captioned, "Two Statements-- Professors Support Coffin."

The article indicates that Yale faculty members have released two statements supporting the Rev. WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, in response to his recent indictment for aiding draft resisters.

"One statement, offered to the entire Yale faculty for signing, 'connects what COFFIN is doing, to the country at large,' according to Psychiatry Professor Dr. ROBERT LIFTON, one of the statement's sponsors."

The current Yale University Faculty Directory reveals that Reverend WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., is University Chaplain and Pastor of the Church of Christ in Yale University, and resides at 66 Wall Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN, JR., along with Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, IRA GOODMAN, MICHAEL K. FERBER and MARCUS G. RASKIN, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1968, and charged with violation of Title 50, United States Code, Appendix, Section 462 (a), conspiracy to counsel, aid and abet refusal to serve in the armed forces and to perform other duties required by the draft law and conspiracy to hinder the administration of the draft law.

These individuals, with the exception of MARCUS RASKIN, were convicted on June 14, 1968, in United States District Court, Boston, Massachusetts; RASKIN was found not guilty and was discharged.

On July 10, 1968, COFFIN, SPOCK, and GOODMAN were sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay \$5,00 fines. FERBER was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1,000. Execution of sentences are pending appeals and all four individuals are free on \$1,000 bail without surety.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Yale Daily News of January 29, 1968, on page one, carried an article captioned, " 'Teach-In' Backs Coffin, Cites War's Immorality." The article indicated that ROBERT LIFTON, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, among others, reviewed elements of the Vietnam War on January 28, 1968, in the Yale Law School Auditorium.

LIFTON, a psychiatry professor, probed "guilt anxiety" as a force behind resistance. "When I was in Vietnam last summer," he said, "I found myself experiencing this anxiety and self-condemnation."

He said the protestor appropriately responds to this guilt, while others become indifferent through "psychic numbing" a product largely of government propaganda.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/19/69

SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19927) (P)

MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE ORGANIZED  
BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY-MISCELLANEOUS  
OO:BOSTON  
BUDED:1/20/69

Re Bureau airtel, 2/14/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Albany, Boston, and  
New York are six and two copies respectively of an LHM  
concerning captioned matter.

LHM is classified confidential to protect  
sources utilized.

New Haven indices contain no reference to  
captioned organization or the Union of Concerned Scientists,  
(UCS).

Inquiry at Yale University Campus Police  
Department was negative. Mr. SALVATORE F. DUCIBELLA  
(Ex-SA), Recording Secretary of the University, and  
Executive Assistant, Office of the President, Yale  
University, advised he has no knowledge concerning  
captioned group.

New Haven will remain alert for additional  
data and report pertinent details.

2-Bureau (Encls. 6)  
2-Albany (Encls. 2)  
2-Boston (Encls. 2) *m*  
②-New York (Encls. 2)  
3-New Haven  
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1-100-0-28591

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## Scientists strike

The strike called for March 4 by scientists at a number of universities is a stirring challenge to the policies of devastation being pressed by Washington and Big Business.

Their action reflects the growing determination among the nation's scholars that their talents shall not be misused for destruction and death.

The initiators of the call for the March 4 stoppage come significantly from Massachusetts Institute of Technology which has been a center of Pentagon-corporation military research for many years.

The strike's sponsors include the heads of MIT's chemistry, physics and biology departments, and the centers for research in theoretical physics and operations research.

The call for the strike declares:

"Misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind. Through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions. There is also disquieting evidence of an intention to enlarge further our immense destructive capacity."

The scientists are demanding a halt to the anti-missile program; to increasing the nuclear weapons arsenal and chemical-bacteriological warfare projects. They urge the transference of federal funds from military research to programs that will fulfill the social needs of the people.

In their action the scientists are on the same side as the majority of their students. Joint and continued action by the two groups will further the cause of peace.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Daily World"  
Editorial  
Pg 7, col 1

Date:  
Edition:  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title:

2/11/69

Character:  
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FEB 20 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

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2/24/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (P)  
SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)  
IS-MISC.

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The indices of the NYO contain no references on  
the following individuals:

or [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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3-Bureau  
2-Boston (100-39332) (RM)  
1-New York

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1-Supervisor (42)

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## Letters to the Editor of The Times

something distinct from "strike." Scientists who subscribe to this device are consciously stopping their research (which may be of great social value) in order to make a symbolic personal commitment toward reforming a set of Government policies that have resulted in the growing power and influence of the military-industrial complex.

Finally, some scientists such as Professor Bethe emphasize the use of March 4 as an "all day discussion of the interaction of Government support with scientific research at the universities." (They will, of course, have to postpone their research on that Tuesday in order to participate.)

We feel that all of these purposes are valid and leave to the individual the choice of which phrase to use.

JOEL FEIGENBAUM  
IRA RUBENZAHL

Science Action Coordinating  
Committee  
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, 1969

### Science Event at M.I.T. To the Editor:

There has been some confusion (e.g., Prof. H. A. Bethe's letter of Feb. 15) regarding the terminology used to describe the protest on March 4 occurring at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at thirty or more other schools.

As the group that conceived of the "event" at M.I.T. and that has been largely responsible for spreading the activity to other schools, we wish to provide a working lexicon.

Some scientists consider their activity to be a "strike"; by this they signify a vote of no-confidence in the ability of the Government to make wise and humane use of scientific and technical knowledge. They are temporarily withholding their services much in the manner of a French general strike.

Implicit is the possibility of greater non-cooperation if the Government continues to develop and deploy such weapons as ABM, MIRV, SCAD and CBW, while neglecting pressing social and environmental problems.

Some of these scientists are also protesting the involvement of their universities in defense projects or their overdependence on Department of Defense funding mechanisms.

Other individuals consider their action to be research stoppage. This has come to mean

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The New  
York Times"  
pg 40, col 4-5  
"Letter to the  
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"Late City"  
Feb 1969

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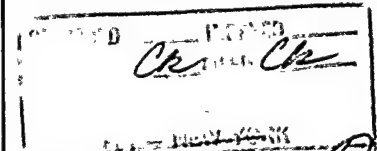
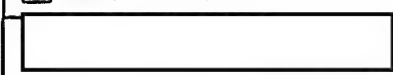
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## CU Scientists Ask Research Stoppage For Next Tuesday

### Moratorium to Protest 'Misuse' of Science

By ARTHUR ENSROTH

Two groups of Columbia scientists have called upon their colleagues to suspend research Tuesday as part of a national moratorium to protest the "misuse" of science in America.

The ad hoc faculty and student committees plan to conduct seminars, speeches, and discussions through the day. They have not asked professors to suspend classes, according to Eric Holtzman, assistant professor of biological sciences and a spokesman for the Columbia scientists March 4 Committee.

In a joint statement released yesterday, the two groups said that the research stoppage had been called "to protest the current military emphasis of research and the lack of basic and applied work aimed at solving the social and environmental problems facing mankind."

The groups are circulating a petition protesting "such projects as the development of chemical and biological warfare, the enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, the antiballistic missile system and psychological and military counterinsurgency techniques."

Professor Holtzman emphasized yesterday that his group is not calling for a strike. "Our stopping work for a day will not stop anything for anybody," he said.

Professor Holtzman was unable to say exactly how much support the proposed work stoppage had attracted among the faculty, but he

(Continued on Page 6)

COLUMBIA DAILY SPECTATOR

## Scientists to Protest Misuse of Research

(Continued from Page 1)

added that he had not heard of any "hostile response."

The March 4 Committee, which was originally organized by graduate students, has planned a series of discussions, lectures, and workshops for Tuesday, beginning at 10 a.m. in Horace Mann Auditorium. Topics will include secret research, discrimination against blacks and Puerto Ricans in scientific work, and the relationship of values to technology.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Columbia  
Daily SpectatorPg 1 - col 1  
6 - col 2

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# MORATORIUM

Scientists throughout the sciences on...  
It is crucial that...  
and its role in society...  
of a political nature...

The idea of a nationwide moratorium to suspend research...

1. Antisocial projects chemical and biological
2. The effects of... by the Selective
3. The application
4. The orientation

## PRESENTATION

10 A.

Col

**TWA 50/50**

This identification card for sale

Name *W.D.*

Address *Q*

City *Tampa*

Male ☒ Female ☐

This Card Expires

Signature *Cal*

**It'll give you a**

It's TWA's 50/50 Club Card between the ages of 12 and 21, it fly TWA anywhere in the United States at half-fare (and it's good for discounts on other airlines too). Now's the time you can take off on your spring vacation.

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*Columbia*  
*Daily Spectator*  
*15 C*  
*col-1-4*

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FEB 28 1969  
FBI — NEW YORK



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# MARCH 4

## MORATORIUM ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientists throughout the nation are beginning to speak out against the dependence of the sciences on military and industrial interests.

It is crucial that as scientists we think critically about the nature of our work and its role in society. Many of the problems that confront us are ultimately of a political nature.

The idea of a voluntary research stoppage began at M.I.T. and is becoming a nationwide movement. We are calling on scientists and engineers at Columbia to suspend research on March 4 and join in a critical evaluation of:

1. Antisocial projects, such as the ABM, enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, and chemical and biological weapons research.
2. The effects of channeling on young scientists, engineers, students and teachers by the Selective Service System and the militaristic orientation of our economy.
3. The application of science to urgent social and environmental problems.
4. The orientation of research by its military and industrial sponsors.

## PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSIONS, WORKSHOPS

### JOIN US ON MARCH 4

### 10 A.M. Place To Be Announced

Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee ; Box 65 Pupin

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## Scientists to halt research to protest government uses

Fordham will join in a nationwide research stoppage and series of symposia on March 4 to discuss the relationship between science and the government.

Dr. Joseph Shapiro, associate professor of physics, is organizing an all-day symposium in the Campus Center ballroom, coinciding with teach-ins, lectures and research stoppages at colleges across the country.

The research stoppage was originally conceived at MIT to protest "misuse of scientific and technical knowledge."

In a letter to all department chairmen, the Fordham organizing committee announces the symposium, and several topics under discussion, "in particular, problems of pressing current interest such as the ABM system, government support of university research and the sociological implications of such research."

"Our principal goal in organizing this symposium," the letter continues, "is to discuss these problems so that all members of the University community will be better able to make their own judgments about their social responsibilities and the avenues of political action open to them."

Dr. Shapiro and Dr. Joseph Badnick are now in the process of obtaining speakers for the symposium. The committee is holding an organizational meeting at 10:30 this morning in Freeman 103.

Dr. Shapiro indicated that the Fordham program would closely parallel that of MIT which proposes:

- to initiate critical investigation of government policy in areas of science and technology.
- to turn scientific research from mili-



**PLANNING:** Dr. Joseph Shapiro checks arrangements for research symposium on March 4.

tary technology and towards the solution of environmental and social problems.

- to urge students to "devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind."

- to express opposition to "ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons."

- to consider organizing scientists and engineers "so that their desire for a more humane and civilized world can be translated into effective political action."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

*The Ram*  
Fordham student newspaper  
Vol 51, No 6  
Pg. 1  
col 1-2

Date: 2/18/69  
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2/25/69

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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

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If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

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Authenticated  
by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Report

Exhibit

Date(s) of activity

Current

Brief description of activity or material

~~1 page leaflet, "One day Voluntary Research  
Stoppage at M.I.T., Cornell, Yale, and  
Columbia"~~

File where original is located if not attached

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\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

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Union of conc. Scientists)

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FEB 28 1969

FBI - NEW YORK

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## MARCH FOURTH

ONE DAY VOLUNTARY RESEARCH STOPPAGE AT M.I.T., CORNELL, YALE ...  
AND COLUMBIA!

Scientists throughout the nation are beginning to speak out against the dependence of the sciences on military and industrial interests.

It is crucial that as scientists we think critically about the nature of our work and its role in society. Many of the problems that confront us are ultimately of a political nature.

The idea of a voluntary research stoppage began at M.I.T. and is becoming a nationwide movement. We are calling on scientists and engineers at Columbia to suspend research on March 4 and join in a critical evaluation of:

1. Antisocial projects, such as the ABM, enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, and chemical and biological weapons research.
2. The effects of channeling on young scientists, engineers, students and teachers by the Selective Service System and the militaristic orientation of our economy.
3. The application of science to urgent social and environmental problems.
4. The orientation of research by its military and industrial sponsors.

As scientists and citizens we must define the problems, raise our level of social consciousness, and take vigorous political actions against the increasingly destructive influence of the military-industrial complex at home and abroad.

MARCH FOURTH IS A PROTEST AGAINST THE MISUSE OF SCIENCE!

MARCH FOURTH IS A RESEARCH STOPPAGE!

JOIN US NOW AND ON MARCH FOURTH!

Meetings to discuss these issues and plan for March 4: Tuesdays and Thursdays from now on, 5:00 pm, Room 831, Pupin

2/27/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, BOSTON

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (100-20522) (P)

SUBJECT: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS  
IS - MISC  
(OO:BOSTON)

Re New York airtel and LHM, 2/19/69.

Albany files contain no suitable characterization for  
HANS BETHE. He is a Professor of Physics and Nuclear Studies  
at Cornell University and is the recipient of the Fermi Award  
and Nobel Prize.

2 - Boston (RM)  
① - New York [redacted] (info) (RM)  
1 - Albany  
PFM:lma  
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MAR 1 1969

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# SCIENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

## A SYMPOSIUM MARCH 4

8:00 p.m. Rooms A and B Columbia Law School

**Speakers:**

Representative William Ryan

*"Government Policy and Universities"*

Professor Richard Garwin

*"The ABM - A Case Study"*

Michael Klare

**Panelists:**

Leon Lederman, Professor of Physics

Seymour Melman, Prof. of Industrial Engineering

Peter Kahn

Allan Sachs, Professor of Physics Moderator

*Sponsors: G.F.S.C. and the Faculty**Committee for a March 4th Symposium***DO NOT DESTROY****PENDING LITIGATION**

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Columbia  
Daily SpectatorPg 3  
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Date:

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## March 4

Scientists at Columbia have announced that they, along with many of their colleagues throughout the country, will set aside tomorrow in observance of a nationwide moratorium on research. The day will be given over to consideration of some crucial non-technical aspects of their work: the growing control of research funding by the federal government, and the increasing emphasis on research that would facilitate destruction rather than improve human life.

It is heartening to note such ethical concern from a profession whose members have, in the past, often sat by filing grant renewal applications as the fruits of their work have been used for the most shameful purposes. The position of the American scientist is especially in need of such scrutiny today, as the military is casting an ever larger shadow over the goals and direction of research. We are encouraged that at least some scientists have realized that they can exert control over the course of their work, and need not function as robots programmed and manipulated by Washington to print out the answer to any question as long as enough money is cranked through their input channels.

But tomorrow's moratorium must not be a mere catharsis, a national mea culpa session to cleanse American science of its sins. The questions that are raised—about the classification of research, the dwindling funding capacities of NIH and NSF, the implementation of research progress in matters of national policy such as the ABM system, orders of priority—all these are issues which scientists must try to influence throughout the year.

Further, we suggest that classroom time as well be given over tomorrow to discussion of these problems. It is not enough for a scientist—whether he be a student or a tenured professor—to be concerned with only the textbook aspects of his work. He must realize that his research necessarily contains a moral dimension, and must be prepared to account for that as well.

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*Columbia*  
*Daily Spectator*  
*Editorial*  
*pg 4, col 1*

Date:  
 Edition:  
 Author:  
 Editor:  
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# MARCH 4 MORATORIUM ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

WE, OF THE SCIENCE COMMUNITY AT COLUMBIA QUESTION THE USES OF PURE AND APPLIED RESEARCH IN OUR SOCIETY:

We are concerned about a technology which is destructive of the environment and which is not primarily oriented toward human needs.

Through its actions in Vietnam and around the world, our government has created serious doubt that the results of the research it sponsors will be used for positive social ends.

We see scientific work turned to such projects as the development of chemical and biological warfare, the enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, the antiballistic missile system and psychological and military counterinsurgency techniques.

We are stopping research on March 4 to protest the misuse of science and to use the day to discuss the situation and explore the alternatives.

## ASTRONOMY

Gilbert Goon  
Lawrence Goldstein  
John Landstreet  
Lloyd Motz  
Michael Olshausen  
Nick Scoville  
Phillip Solomon  
Susan Simkin  
L. Woltjer

## CHEMISTRY

Marvin Bishop  
James Carnahan  
Fred Grabiner  
Howard Heitner  
Gregory Herzog  
Gerald Jaffe  
Robert Reedy  
Ron Roth

## GEOLOGY

Mike Bender  
Tom Fitch  
Klaus Jacobs  
Robert Kay  
Kenneth Lajoie  
Keith McCamy  
Walter Mitronouas  
Peter Molnar  
V. B. Oversby  
Richard Pardi  
Robert Page  
Christopher Scholz  
Leonard Seiber

James Simpson  
Lynn Sykes  
Leon Thomsen  
John Wehmiller

## MATHEMATICS

Jay Marshall Ash  
Spencer Block  
R. Gilman  
S. Kleiman  
Beverly Klostergaard  
W. Kolchin  
W. Moll  
Martin Moskowitz  
D. Patterson  
J. Piore  
John Rolph  
Donald Singley  
Richard Stanley  
Dennis Travis

## BIOLOGY

Joan Abbott  
Susan Abrahams  
Milton Adesnick  
Reidar Bornholdt  
E. E. Clark  
T. G. Ebrey  
Richard Gordon  
Terri Grodzicker  
E. Heau  
Eric Holtzman  
William Howell  
E. H. Jacobsen

James Jumblatt  
Leonard Kashner  
Sheila Kates  
D. Kessler  
L. A. Lewis  
Cynthia Liss  
Sandra Masur  
Peggy Novitski  
Michael Schneider  
Lee Selden  
B. Sonnenberg  
Adelaine Stocks  
Saul Teichberg  
Loretta Urban  
Randle Ware  
David Zipser

## PHYSICS

M. Alferieff  
Gulshan Ara  
Jan Beyea  
Stephen Bernow  
H. Bleich  
S. Chandra  
David De Santis  
Emanuel Derman  
Eric Dulberg  
Anthony De Gregorio  
Donald Erwin  
Marcel Emynan  
Richard Friedberg  
Jack Farber  
David Hitlin

H. Kestenbaum  
Leonard Kasday  
Adam Kotlewski  
Thomas Lucatorto  
Richard Leigh  
N. I. Lin  
Wo-Yen Lee  
Wonyong Lee  
Jamal Manassah  
E. Macagno  
Tom Nash  
Claudio Orselesi  
Daniel Pisello  
Richard Post  
Paul Raskin  
Hannan Rosenthal  
R. Rosen  
Marco Roas-Clot  
Frank Rosenthal  
Patrick Rapp  
George Sprott  
William Stern  
Seth Shulman  
Paul Swerdlow  
Stephen Skwire  
Claude Schultz  
Eric Schwartz  
Leonard Silver  
Harry Sticker  
Stephen Stein  
Edward Tryon  
John Thaler  
Jack Ullman  
Paul Vanden Bout  
David Weinflash  
Donald Weingarten

S. Wodak  
Richard Wolf  
John Waldes  
Stephen Wiesner  
**ENGINEERING**  
E. Akkoyunlu  
David Bantz  
R. J. Bogumil  
James Curman  
Howard Eskin  
E. P. Hsieh  
Peter Kolesar  
I. Kalet  
Seymour Melman  
Michael Miller  
M. M. Newborn  
Richard Di Perna  
Harvey Rubin  
T. E. Stern  
A. K. Sen  
Alex Schapira  
Richard Siegler  
Stephen Ungar  
P. Unterwiger  
Omar Wing  
**BIOCHEMISTRY**  
David Blackman  
Richard Bernstein  
Jennifer Kahn  
Peter Kahn  
Robert Johnson  
Richard Goldberg  
Charles Martucci  
Fred Mittelman  
Samuel Rottenberg  
Cara Star  
S. C. Schearer  
Elliot Uhlenhopp  
Delaro Young

ON MARCH 4, SCIENTISTS FROM MANY DISCIPLINES WILL MEET FOR PRESENTATIONS, DISCUSSIONS, AND WORKSHOPS ON THESE VITAL TOPICS.

JOIN US

10 A. M.

Horace Mann Auditorium (Teachers' College)

**Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee**  
**Graduate Faculty Student Council**

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Daily Spectator  
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# Science symposium set for today

Dr. Francesco Ayala, a geneticist at Rockefeller University, and Dr. Richard Garwin, a physicist from Columbia University, will be the guest speakers at the 10:00 a.m. session of today's symposium.

Dr. Suzanne Zola, a microbiologist at NYU's medical school, and Dr. Paul Craig, a physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory will speak during the afternoon session which begins at 1 p.m.

The symposium is being held in conjunction with a nation-wide research stoppage today to protest the "misuse of scientific and technical knowledge." The protest was organized by a group of scientists and students at MIT.

Dr. Joseph Shapiro of Fordham's physics department said that the question of whether or not to stop research is a personal decision of individual students and faculty. The organizing committee, which is headed by Shap-

iro and Dr. Joseph Budnick also of the physics department, is not advocating a research stoppage.

The committee cited that the principal goal of Fordham's symposium is "that all members of the University will be better able to make their own judgements about their social responsibility and the avenues of political action open to them."

At the morning session Dr. Ayala, who specializes in the fields of evolutionary genetics and population biology, will speak on "Genetic Progress and the Future of Mankind," and Dr. Garwin, a former member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, will talk on "The ABM Problem."

At the 1:00 p.m. session, Dr. Zola will discuss "Chemical and Biological Warfare: The Little Known Weapons" and Dr. Craig will speak on "Technology, the University and Government—The Symbiosis of the Seventies?"

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*"The Rem"  
Furthman  
pg 3, col 3-5*

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# NYU Profs Plan Research Protest

By Liz Maggio

"Mar. 4 is a movement, not a day," Dr. Daniel Zwanziger, NYU associate professor of physics said. In protest of government alleged misuse of science and technology, this day has been set aside by the student-organized, Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a day for research stoppage. Certain faculty members at NYU have joined this movement.

Zwanziger, described the uni-

versity's part in the protest as a "disorganized movement and not wide spread."

He added that as far as he is aware, the only organized activity set for that day is an NYU-Yeshiva sponsored symposium on the social responsibilities of scientists. It was denied room in NYU's Courant Institute of Mathematics because "it was felt Courant was devoted to research and not research stoppage. The symposium was thought inappropriate." Zwanziger declined to say who refused the room.

The symposium will take place in Tishman Auditorium of the Law School, 40 Washington Square South, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Speakers include NYU Vice President for Academic Affairs David Z. Robinson and gazetteer, I.F. Soine, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, Albert Schweitzer professor of humanities, from NYU is chairman.

Up until a few days ago, there was little interest here in the

MIT movement and as a result of the late start, things are disorganized, according to the physicist.

## Abuse Of Science

Zwanziger, along with Dr. Malxin Ruderman, also of the physics department, has been trying to gather support from other science faculty members and students.

Basically, the protest is against the alleged abuse of science, physics especially, by channeling a great part of government research money into defense projects such as the Anti-ballistic Missile Program (ABM) and chemical and biological warfare research.

No official research stoppage has been set for NYU on March 4, but Dr. Nancy Israel of the psychology department's Research Center for Mental Health is "hopeful that the students of NYU will be activated enough to talk about government misuse of scientific knowledge and the scientist's responsibility to society in their classes" that day.

John Theys, a graduate student in astrophysics, has also joined the NYU movement. "I want to do what I can. I don't know what's happening at the moment, but I'd like Mar. 4 to turn into a successful day. The biggest problem is that nobody knows about it."

There are indications that most physics students, are sympathetic to the movement.

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FBI — NEW YORK

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## Scientists Halt Work for a Day, Troubled Over Role in Research

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4—Scientists here and throughout the country put down their slide rules and test tubes, turned off their centrifuges and gathered today to ponder what they had wrought.

Here at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a national movement to suspend scientific research temporarily as a symbolic gesture began about two months ago in the physics department, many scientists gathered for a full day's discussion on the uses and misuses of scientific knowledge.

Similar programs were held on as many as 30 campuses across the country. At one school, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, all undergraduate, the classes were canceled for the day.

The movement, which was not an official function of M.I.T., reflected a growing concern among scientists over the consequences of their work.

Few were willing to guess how many M.I.T. scientists had closed down their laboratories for the day. However, a shifting audience of professors and students often filled the 1,200-seat Kresge Auditorium on the campus to hear speeches on reconversion to nonmilitary research, the relationship of the university to the Government, disarmament and the responsibilities of intellectuals.

Other scientists, however, have dissented from the stop-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The New  
York Times  
Late City Edition

pg 1, col 5c

pg 13, col 1

Date:

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# SCIENTISTS HALT RESEARCH FOR DAY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

page movement on the ground that it implies that even obviously socially desirable research at M.I.T. is bad and that, in any case, scientific research cannot be turned on and off at will.

The priorities and uses of research supported by the Federal Government, which finances three-quarters of all research done in American universities, formed the basis for much of today's discussions which often digressed from the topic.

At one session, four scientists discussed alternatives to military-oriented research. Prof. Ronald Probst, a mechanical engineer, told the gathering that members of his department, who had previously worked on bombs, missiles and jet engines, had recently converted their laboratories to research on pollution, medical engineering and desalination.

## 'To Redress Imbalance'

"It is not our intention to sever connections with the Defense Department," he said, "but to redress an imbalance."

Discussing the role of the university in society, Prof. Howard Zinn, a historian from Boston University, called on the academic community to use knowledge to combat what he called the "lawlessness of government."

A more conservative and somewhat amused view of the day's proceedings was taken by Prof. Thomas C. Schelling, an economist at Harvard. He urged scientists not to make a moral issue out of all questions because "both sides then become unable to compromise."

## Hundreds at Columbia Join,

By MURRAY ILLSON

Meetings and demonstrations in support of the M.I.T. stoppage were held at educational institutions across the country yesterday.

At Columbia University several hundred graduate students and faculty members in the sciences joined in what was termed "a nationwide one-day moratorium on research." They attended a day-long series of workshops and discussion groups to consider such topics as chemical and biological weapons research, military research on university campuses and the antiballistic missile system.

More than 200 students and faculty signed a policy statement circulated by the Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee.

About 30 computer programmers demonstrated at Rockefeller Center to protest what they termed the "misuse" of science for military purposes. Asserting that "we will not program death," the technicians handed out literature and circulated petitions to noon-time shoppers on Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets.

Lectures and discussion on "Responsibility in Science" were held at Rockefeller University's Caspary Auditorium, York Avenue and 66th Street, under the auspices of an ad hoc committee.

## Other Meetings Here

Other meetings were held at Fordham University, New York University's Washington Square Center, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at the State University Center at Stony Brook, L.I.

However, at the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago, where a counter-movement against the protest is based, work went on as usual yesterday.

"I guess we're all working," commented Dr. Jack Uretsky, one of the prime movers in the newly formed Federation of Responsible Scientists, which had fostered a stay-on-the-job move.

About 500 students and faculty at Cornell University attended a symposium in support of the protest. The university did not cancel classes, but some professors devoted class time to a discussion of the issues.

About 500 students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison attended a "teach-in" on the "misuse of science" at which four professors spoke out against the use of scientific research for destructive purposes. Science students and professors also conducted a one-day research stoppage in support of the issue.

At the University of California at Berkeley, 500 students and faculty members attended a day-long symposium on "The Use and misuse of Science and Technology." Similar meetings were held at the University's campuses at San Francisco and Irvine in Southern California, at Stanford University and at the University of Washington in Seattle.

The protest movement had only a small effect at Princeton University, where 180 students and 40 faculty members signed an advertisement in the campus newspaper supporting it. No classes were canceled.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED]

DATE: 3/5/69

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FROM : SA [REDACTED] #42

SUBJECT: MARCH FOURTH MOVEMENT  
Information concerning  
IS- Misc.

On 3/5/69 SA [REDACTED] (Babylon RA)  
telephonically advised the writer that he had  
received the following information from [REDACTED]

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b7D

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (reliable - conceal),  
concerning the March 4th work stoppage at that  
institution.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] There  
were no incidents or arrests.

b7D

The following individuals addressed this  
meeting:

[REDACTED]

b6  
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[REDACTED] not further identified.

[REDACTED]

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SERIALIZED FILED  
MAR 5 - 1969  
FBI - NEW YORK



# SCIENCE FOR LIFE OR DEATH ?

TODAY, MARCH 4, SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL PROFESSIONALS ARE PROTESTING THE MISUSE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

FACULTY MEMBERS AT M.I.T., YALE, CORNELL, N.Y.U., COLUMBIA, YESHIVA, ROCKEFELLER U., MANHATTAN AND NEW YORK COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND MANY OTHER UNIVERSITIES ARE JOINING IN A ONE DAY RESEARCH STOPPAGE TO DRAMATIZE THEIR CONCERN.

WE, AS PROFESSIONALS IN THE COMPUTER FIELD, TOGETHER WITH THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY PROPOSE:

- END THE ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM  
THE ABM IS AN ESCALATION IN THE ARMS RACE - A RACE TO NOWHERE

THE ABM IS A MASSIVE GIVEAWAY OF OUR TAX DOLLARS TO THE MILITARY INDUSTRY -- A COST OF 10 (50?) BILLION DOLLARS.  
(REMEMBER THE TEMPORARY 10% SURCHARGE?)

- OPPOSE OTHER ILL-CONCEIVED AND HAZARDOUS PROJECTS SUCH AS ENLARGING OUR NUCLEAR ARSENAL AND DEVELOPING CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. (THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONSUMES OVER 60% OF OUR NATIONAL BUDGET)

- SCIENTISTS AND PROFESSIONALS, REVIEW THE CONSEQUENCES OF INVOLVEMENT IN MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

USE YOUR SKILLS TO SOLVE THE CRITICAL PROBLEMS OF HUNGER, AIR POLLUTION, INADEQUATE MASS TRANSPORTATION, POOR HOUSING, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

*We urge you to join the MARCH 4th MOVEMENT*

*Symposium today at NYU: Tishman Auditorium*

*40 Washington Sq. South*

*2 to 5 P.M. FILED*

Computer Professionals for Peace P.O. Box 1597 Brooklyn, N.Y. 11202

Anti-Complicity Movement Box 7 Fleetwood Station Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10552

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC [REDACTED]

DATE: 3/5/69

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FROM : SA [REDACTED] #42

SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATORS COMMITTEE (SACC);  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)  
IS-MISCELLANEOUS

On 3/4/69, from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., the writer and SA [REDACTED] observed a group of approximately 25 "computer programmers" demonstrate at Rockefeller Center on Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets, NYC, against the use of science for military purposes. These individuals handed out leaflets (a copy of each is attached to this memo) and circulated petitions to passers-by on Fifth Avenue.

The leaflet, captioned, "Science For Life Or Death?" indicated that on 3/4/69, scientists and technical professionals are protesting the misuse of science and technology by the Government, and that faculty members at many universities are joining in a one day research stoppage to dramatize their concern. The leaflet urged the recipient to join the "March 4th Movement" with a symposium that date at Tishman Auditorium, 40 Washington Square South, NYC.

The leaflet further reflected that it was issued by the two following groups:

Computer Professionals for Peace  
P. O. Box 1597,  
Brooklyn, NY 11202

Anti-Complicity Movement  
Box 7,  
Fleetwood Station,  
Mt. Vernon, NY 10552

The demonstration ended at approximately 2:00 p.m. and there were no incidents or arrests.

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1-100-162550 (COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS FOR PEACE)  
1-100-162207 (ANTI-COMPLICITY MOVEMENT)

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# Science

## Testing A Moral Issue

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Thirty years ago scientists in America responded to the nation's call and pitched in to build the atomic bomb. As the weapon neared reality, a few scientists—men like Leo Szilard, Niels Bohr, James Franck and Eugene Rabinowitch—were overcome with doubt about whether this fearsome device should ever be used on human beings.

Their efforts to dissuade the Government from using the bomb on a populous city ended in failure—partly because the large majority of scientists who produced the weapon worried little more about its implications than factory workers on an automobile production line worry about traffic accidents. Many of these men came to regret their inaction. Even in the detachment of the quest for knowledge they came to "know sin" in the words of the late nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer.

### Haunting Experience

In the years since, governments have used science and technology to build infinitely more sophisticated weapons, such as hydrogen bombs, missiles and gases. Moreover, such side effects of technology as air and water pollution threaten mankind's continued wellbeing, even survival.

It was with such questions in mind—and with the haunting experience of the atomic bomb in the background—that scientists across the country paused briefly last Tuesday to consider their role. Many underscored their concern by closing their laboratories for the day.

The questions they agonized over were not always of such magnitude. Until World War II, government played a scant role in research. Today, however, the national Government alone is the single largest source of funds for science. It finances 75 per cent of all research performed in American universities, much of it through the Department of Defense.

Few scientists argue that the Government should not support research. Rather, many complain that it places an undue emphasis on the military applications of research while such overriding social problems as pollution and overpopulation could well benefit from the billions spent on war technology.

Here at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where last Tuesday's work stoppage originated, scientists and students gathered for a wide ranging day-long session of speakers and panel discussions. In speeches that ranged from eloquent to irrelevant, they heard about the problem of reconverting from military to non-military research, the relationship of the university to the Government, arms control, responsibilities of intellectuals, the Vietnam war, the draft and other issues trouble-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

*The New York Times*  
Pg 7 E  
col. 1-4

Date: 3/9/69  
Edition:  
Author: E. E. Schattschneider  
Editor: Section  
Title: Sunday

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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| FBI — NEW YORK |         |

ling the academic community.

But the speakers only occasionally touched on the practical question of when and how to say "no" to misuse of science.

Others, however, noted that somebody would always be available to do the work if the Government provided the funds. For this reason, Victor F. Weisskopf, chairman of the M.I.T. Physics Department, urged a different approach. He suggested that scientists organize in two ways, to influence policy. Some, he said, had become "inside men," accepting policy jobs within the Government; others, whom he called the "outside

men," should organize outside of Government to apply political pressure. The two groups would complement each other.

The "inside man," according to Dr. Weisskopf, should enter service in the Defense Department and other agencies "to draw attention to facts and warn of irrational action like the ABM. It does not always work, but we must try. Otherwise things would be vastly worse."

Not all scientists agreed with the action of the protesters. A counter-protest was organized at the Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago and elsewhere. Scientists who stayed on the job Tues-

day argued that stopping work implied that even socially desirable research was bad — and that, in any case, scientific research could not be turned on and off at will.

Whether anything permanent will come out of Tuesday's protest remains to be seen. But to some observers the very fact that scientists — in the past content to express their misgivings in 30-page letters to the President — could organize sufficiently to carry off the protest was an indication that they had achieved a new militancy that will have to be reckoned with.

—ROBERT REINHOLD

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

NYfile

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

"The New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, issue of March 5, 1969, at page one, columns five and six, contained an item captioned, "Scientists Halt Work for a Day, Troubled Over Role in Research", which noted that in part:

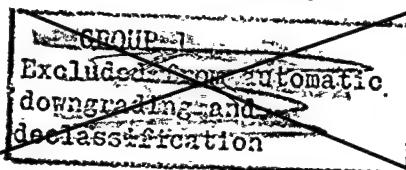
"Scientists here and throughout the country put down their slide rules and test tubes, turned off their centrifuges and gathered today to ponder what they had wrought.

"Here at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a national movement to suspend scientific research temporarily as a symbolic gesture began about two months ago in the physics department, many scientists gathered for a full day's discussion on the uses and misuses of scientific knowledge.

"Similar programs were held on as many as 30 campuses across the country. At one school, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, all undergraduate, the classes were celed for the day.

"The movement, which was not an official function of M. I. T., reflected a growing concern among scientists over the consequences of their work."

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

The article continued that:

"Meetings and demonstrations in support of the M. I. T. stoppage were held at educational institutions across the country yesterday.

"At Columbia University several hundred graduate students and faculty members in the sciences joined in what was termed 'a nationwide one-day moratorium on research.' They attended a day-long series of workshops and discussion groups to consider such topics as chemical and biological weapons research, military research on university campuses and the antiballistic missile system.

"More than 200 students and faculty signed a policy statement circulated by the Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee.

"About 30 computer programmers demonstrated at Rockefeller Center to protest what they termed the 'misuse' of science for military purposes. Asserting that 'we will not program death,' the technicians handed out literature and circulated petitions to noon-time shoppers on Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets.

"Lectures and discussion on 'Responsibility in Science' were held at Rockefeller University's Caspary Auditorium, York Avenue and 66th Street, under the auspices of an ad hoc committee.

"Other Meetings Here"

"Other meetings were held at Fordham University, New York University's Washington Square Center, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at the State University Center at Stony Brook, L. I."

On March 4, 1969, from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a group of approximately 25 "computer

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

programmers" demonstrate at Rockefeller Center on Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets, New York City, against the misuse of science for military purposes. These individuals handed out leaflets and circulated petitions to passers-by on Fifth Avenue.

The leaflet captioned, "Science for Life or Death?" indicated that on March 4th scientists and technical professionals are protesting the misuse of science and technology by the Government and that faculty members at many colleges and universities were joining in a one-day research stoppage to dramatize their concern. The leaflet further urged the recipient to join the "March 4th Movement" in a symposium that was being held that day at Tishman Auditorium of New York University at 40 Washington Square South, New York City, from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. The leaflet further reflected that it was issued by the two following groups:

Computer Professionals for Peace  
P. O. Box 1597  
Brooklyn, New York 11202

and

The Anti-Complicity Movement  
Box 7  
Fleetwood Station,  
Mt. Vernon, New York 10552

The "Daily World", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of February 15, 1969, at page seven, column one, contained an editorial captioned, "Scientists Strike", which stated as follows:

"The strike called for March 4 by scientists at a number of universities is a stirring challenge to the policies of devastation being pressed by Washington and Big Business.

"Their action reflects the growing determination among the nation's scholars that their talents shall not be misused for destruction and death.

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
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"The initiators of the call for the March 4 stoppage come, significantly, from Massachusetts Institute of Technology which has been a center of Pentagon-corporation military research for many years.

"The strike's sponsors include the heads of MIT's chemistry, physics and biology departments, and the centers for research in theoretical physics and operations research.

"The call for the strike declares:

'Misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind. Through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions. There is also disquieting evidence of an intention to enlarge our immense destructive capacity.'

"The scientists are demanding a halt to the anti-missile program, to increasing the nuclear weapons arsenal and chemical-bacteriological warfare projects. They urge the transference of federal funds from military research to programs that will fulfill the social needs of the people.

"In their action the scientists are on the same side as the majority of their students. Joint and continued action by the two groups will further the cause of peace."

"The Ram", Fordham University student newspaper, issue of February 18, 1969, at page one, columns one and two, contained an article captioned, "Scientists to Halt Research to Protest Government Uses", which stated in part that:

"Fordham would join in a nationwide research stoppage and series of symposia on March 4 to discuss the relationship between science and the Government."

According to the article, Doctor Joseph Shapiro, Associate Professor of Physics, was organizing an all-day symposium coinciding with teach-ins, lectures, and research stoppages at colleges across the country.

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
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According to the article, the principal goal in organizing this symposium "is to discuss these problems", the anti-ballistic system, Government support of university research and the sociological implications of such research "so that all members of the university community will be better able to make their own judgments about their social responsibilities and the avenues of political action open to them." The article further indicated that the Fordham program would closely parallel with that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which proposes "to initiate critical investigation of government policy in areas of science and technology, to turn scientific research from military technology and towards the solution of environmental and social problems, to urge students to devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind", to express opposition to 'ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons', and to consider organizing scientists and engineers 'so that their desire for a more humane and civilized world can be translated into effective political action.' "

"The Ram", issue of March 4, 1969, at page three, columns three to five, contained an item captioned, "Science Symposium Set For Today", which indicated that a symposium was being held on that day in conjunction with a nation-wide research stoppage to protest the "misuse" of scientific and technical knowledge." According to the article, Doctor Joseph Shapiro of Fordham's Physics Department said that the question of whether or not to stop research is "a personal decision of individual students and faculty."

The article identified the organizing committee as being headed by Doctor Joseph Shapiro and Doctor Joseph Budnick, also of the Fordham Physics Department, and that the committee was not advocating a research stoppage. According to the article, at the morning session of the symposium, Doctor Francisco Alaya, identified as a geneticist at Rockefeller University, and Doctor Richard Garwin, a physicist from Columbia University, and a former member of the President's Science Advisory Committee,



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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

would speak on "Genetic Progress and the Future of Mankind" and "The ABM Problem." The article indicated that the afternoon session would be addressed by Doctor Suzanne Zola, a microbiologist at New York University's medical school, who would discuss "Chemical and Biological Warfare: The Little Known Weapons" and Doctor Paul Craig, a physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, would speak on "Technology, the University and Government - The Symbiosis of the Seventies?".

"The "Washington Square Journal", a student publication at New York University, Washington Square College, issue of March 3, 1969, at page six, columns three through five, contains an item captioned, "NYU Profs Plan Research Protest", which states as follows:

"Mar. 4 is a movement, not a day," Dr. Daniel Zwanziger, NYU associate professor of physics said. In protest of government alleged misuse of science and technology, this day has been set aside by the student-organized, Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a day for research stoppage. Certain faculty members at NYU have joined this movement.

"Zwanziger, described the university's part in the protest as a 'disorganized movement and not wide spread.'

"He added that as far as he is aware, the only organized activity set for that day is an NYU-Yeshiva sponsored symposium on the social responsibilities of scientists..."

The article continues that:

"The symposium will take place in Tishman Auditorium of the Law School, 40 Washington Square South, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Speakers include NYU Vice President for Academic Affairs David Z. Robinson and gazetteer, I. F. Stone, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, Albert Schweitzer professor of humanities, from NYU is chairman.

"Up until a few days ago, there was little interest here in the MIT movement and as a result of the late start, things are disorganized, according to the physicist..."

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Organized by the Union of  
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"Basically, the protest is against the alleged abuse of science, physics especially, by channeling a great part of government, research money into defense projects such as the Anti-Ballistic Missile Program (ABM) and chemical and biological warfare research."

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1950, that during the mid 1930's I. F. Stone became a Communist Party, United States of America member. Stone assisted the Communist Party by aiding in the preparation of attacks on enemies of the Communist Party, United States of America.

"The National Guardian" (NG), issue of January 21, 1967, on page 13, contains an advertisement for the Free School of New York, 20 East 14th Street, New York City, listing the names of instructors of new courses for the winter quarter beginning January 30. Conor Cruise O'Brien was listed as an instructor of one of the new courses.

Characterizations of the "Guardian", formerly known as "The National Guardian" and the Free School of New York are attached hereto.

The "Columbia Daily Spectator", an undergraduate student publication of Columbia College, Columbia University, New York City, issue of February 28, 1969, at page six, columns one through four, contained an item issued in the name of the Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee captioned, "March 4 Moratorium on Scientific Research", which stated as follows:

"Scientists throughout the nation are beginning to speak out against the dependence of the sciences on military and industrial interests.

"It is crucial that as scientists we think critically about the nature of our work and its role in society. Many of the problems that confront us are ultimately of a political nature.

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

"The idea of a voluntary research stoppage began at M. I. T. and is becoming a nationwide movement. We are calling on scientists and engineers at Columbia to suspend research on March 4 and join in a critical evaluation of:

- "1. Antisocial projects, such as the ABM, enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, and chemical and biological weapons research.
- "2. The effects of channeling on young scientists, engineers, students and teachers by the Selective Service System and the militaristic orientation of our economy.
- "3. The application of science to urgent social and environmental problems.
- "4. The orientation of research by its military and industrial sponsors."

The "Columbia Daily Spectator", issue of March 3, 1969, at page six, contained an item captioned, "March 4 Moratorium on Scientific Research", issued in the name of the Columbia Scientists March 4 Committee and the graduate faculty student council announcing that on March 4, scientists from many disciplines will meet for presentations, discussions, and workshops on vital issues at a meeting to be held at 10:00 a.m. in the Horace Mann Auditorium of Teachers College, Columbia University. This item stated that:

"We of the science community at Columbia question the uses of pure and applied research in our society.

"We are concerned about a technology which is destructive of the environment and which is not primarily oriented toward human needs.

"Through its actions in Vietnam and around the world, our government has created serious doubt that the results of the research it sponsors will be used for positive social ends.

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Organized by the Union of  
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"We see scientific work turned to such projects as the development of chemical and biological warfare, the enlargement of the nuclear arsenal, the antiballistic missile system and psychological and military counterinsurgency techniques.

"We are stopping research on March 4 to protest the misuse of science and to use the day to discuss the situation and explore the alternatives."

second

A/source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 3, 1969, made available a copy of a mimeographed leaflet captioned, "March 4 - Voluntary Research Stoppage at Columbia for a Critical Evaluation of the Social and Political Aspects of Scientific Research", which set up the schedule for events for Tuesday, March 4, 1969. Scheduled events were as follows:

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 10:00 a.m. | In the Horace Mann Auditorium, Teachers College, a presentation of the afternoon workshop topics.   |
| 11:00 a.m. | A movie entitled, "A Plague on Your Children", which was described as a British Broadcasting Company film on chemical and biological warfare to be presented in the Horace Mann Auditorium. |
| 1:15 p.m.  | Workshops on "Class and Racial Structure of Science" and "Channeling in Science".   |
| 2:45 p.m.  | Workshops on "Facts on Military War Research" and "Alternatives for Scientists".  |

In the evening, a forum was scheduled to be held at the Columbia Law School with Doctor Allan Sachs acting as moderator. Doctor Sachs was identified as Chairman of the Columbia Physics Department.

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

The members of the panel were identified as:

Congressman William Fitz Ryan  
Mike Klare of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)  
Doctor Richard Garwin of the Columbia Physics  
Department, and  
Peter Kahm, identified as a biochemistry graduate  
student

A characterization of SDS is attached  
hereto.

On March 5, 1969, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting was held at the State University of New York on March 4, 1969, from 8:30 p.m. to 12:00 midnite. This meeting was against scientific research being conducted by the Government, and there were an estimated 1,200 persons in attendance, equally divided between faculty members and students.

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March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

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APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the \* \* \* American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

FREE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK

The "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an article in its July 11, 1965 issue entitled "Radicals Set Up Own University". The article indicated that this school, called the Free University of New York (FUNY), opened on the previous Tuesday in an old loft building at 20 East 14th Street, New York City, and reportedly had 210 students registered. The article also indicated that the funds for establishing the FUNY and funds for its operation were supplied in part by non-salaried faculty members, most of whom contributed \$30 each and also by the students who pay \$24 for each eight-week course.

The May 28, 1965 issue of "Newsday" a daily Long Island, New York, newspaper contained an article entitled "Krebs To Open His Own School". This article related that ALLEN KREBS, a former Adelphi University professor who claimed he was fired from Adelphi University for his avowed Marxist views, was planning to open a university of his own in a rented Manhattan, New York loft.

The "New York Times", in its issue dated December 12, 1965 contained an article entitled "Students Of Left Set Up College". This article indicated that a number of "Counter-Universities" or "Anti-Universities" have been established in various cities throughout the United States like the FUNY. The article mentioned that these institutions vary in many ways. Some are operated under the auspices of a specific organization belonging to the so-called "New Left", however, others "like the FUNY say they are independent of any organization and try to offer courses of a broader cultural orientation.

A source advised on March 14, 1966 that ALLEN KREBS, an expelled former secret member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is the Director of FUNY.

The same source advised on February 23, 1966 that the FUNY was originally meant to be a loose arm of the PLP (even though all individuals from pacifists to Trotskyites were allowed to teach), but the PLP members in control of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

2.

FREE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK (CONT'D)

FUNY have removed it as such. The source indicated that during January, 1966, KREBS removed permission for a PLP high school group to meet at the FUNY, causing rumblings that he was breaching Party discipline.

The Spring, 1967, Catalog from the FUNY reveals on the cover that the name of the school has been changed to the Free School of New York with an explanation that "State law prohibits use of the term 'University' without proof of \$500,000 in assets".

The Winter, 1968, Catalog from the FUNY reveals that SHARON KREBS is the President of the Free School.

A second source advised on May 24, 1965 that as of May 22, 1965, SHARON KREBS was a member of the PLP.

The Winter, 1968, Catalog contains a list of 22 courses ranging from discussions of various radical movements, classes on Marxism, racial prejudices, to classes on Vietnam, China and self defense.

A characterization of the PLP is set out separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS  
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" WEEKLY GUARDIAN  
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly...it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The February 10, 1968 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



March 4, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

2.

THE "GUARDIAN" CONT'D

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

A characterization of the American Labor Party is attached separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level".

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 1, 1969 Research Strike  
Organized by the Union of  
Concerned Scientists

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3/7/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [REDACTED] (RUC)

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b7E

SUBJECT: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
IS-MISCELLANEOUS  
(60:BS)

ReNYairtel and LHM, dated 2/19/69.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM concerning activities in the New York area on 3/4/69, on the Research Strike organized by the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished locally to:

4-108th MI Group  
1-NISO  
1-OSI

The SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/4/69, from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the vicinity of Rockefeller Center, NYC, were SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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b7C  
b7E

There are no Bureau approved characterizations on Computer Professionals for Peace or Anti-Complicity Movement.

*File  
stripped  
3/12/69*

3-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)  
1-Albany (INFO) (Encls. 1) (RM) (100-20522)  
2-Boston (Encls. 2) (RM) (100-139332)  
1-New Haven (INFO) (Encls. 1) (100-19927)  
1-New York

END:sa 55 #42  
(9)

Chief Clerk:

1-Supv. #42

Close Case on this.  
RUC  
42 3/12/69

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| MAR 11 1969    |         |
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NY [redacted]

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Individuals mentioned in the attached LHM are characterized where suitable information is available to characterize them in the files of the NYO.

[redacted] mentioned in the attached LHM, may be identical with one [redacted] arrested by the NYCPD on 1/30/68, [redacted]

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b7C  
b7D

[redacted] is described as a white male, born [redacted] in NYC, and a student by occupation in his arrest record.

The sources used in the LHM are:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(by request)

This letterhead is classified "Confidential" because it contains information from confidential sources of continuing value, the disclosure of which could be detrimental to the national defense interests of the United States.

Information copies of this LHM are being furnished to Albany, and New Haven, and two copies of the LHM are being furnished the Boston Office in view of the fact that they are the Office of Origin in this matter.

This matter is being considered RUC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

March 13, 1969

SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

On March 3, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) is comprised of a group of graduate students and young faculty members at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts. The SACC was formed in late 1968 with the primary purpose of organizing a one-day research strike at MIT on March 4, 1969.

According to this source, the official sponsoring organization for the March 4 protest is now the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). The UCS is composed of senior and junior faculty and graduate students at MIT, including the original members of the SACC, and has accepted organizational responsibility and authority for the activities of March 4.

On March 4, 1969, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in connection with the planned activities of March 4, a program was printed by the UCS, which listed prospective speakers and participants. According to this source, Senator George McGovern (Democrat, South Dakota), who was to speak on the subject, "The Reconversion of Military Industry," sent his regrets to the UCS and indicated he could not attend for reasons of health. Source reported that United States Representative George E. Brown, Jr. (Democrat, California), a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, would replace Senator McGovern as the speaker. A copy of this program follows:

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~~Group 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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| MAR 14 1969    |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

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*Disseminated 8/28/75  
for Bureau 8/28/75  
9/4/75*

UNION  
OF  
CONCERNED  
SCIENTISTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Room 6-503  
77 Massachusetts Ave.  
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

21 February 1969

Program for March 4 and March 8  
(The list of speakers and participants is not yet complete, and still subject to change.)

Monday evening, March 3, 8:00 p.m. Rindge Technical High School, Broadway and Irving St.

The Responsibilities of Intellectuals

Chairman: Prof. F. E. Low, Physics Dept., MIT  
Prof. Noam Chomsky, Department of Modern Languages, MIT  
Prof. William G. McMillan, Chemistry Dept. UCLA, and Physics  
Dept., RAND Corporation  
Prof. Victor F. Weisskopf, Physics Department, MIT

Tuesday, March 4, Kresge Auditorium

9:00-10:30 a.m. Panel discussion on reconversion and non-military research opportunities.

Leonard Gruenberg, Asst. Prof. of Electrical Engineering, MIT  
David Dayton, Boston Industrial Mission  
M. Grignetti, Bolt Beranek and Newman  
Ronald Probst, Prof. of Mechanical Engineering, MIT

10:45-12:30 p.m.: Panel discussion on the academic community and government

Chairman: S. Luria, Prof. of Biology, MIT  
W. A. Higinbotham, Brookhaven National Laboratory; past chairman,  
Federation of American Scientists  
Thomas Schelling, Prof. of Economics, Harvard University  
Franz Schurmann, Prof. of History, University of California, Berkeley  
Howard Zinn, Professor of History, Boston University

1:15-3:15 p.m.: Discussion of student problems (by SACC) panel following a talk by  
George Wald, Professor of Biology, Harvard University on Influence of the  
Draft on Channeling of Students and Scientists. Open discussion from  
the floor.

3:30-6:00 p.m.: Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security

Chairman: B. T. Feld, Prof. of Physics, MIT  
H. A. Bethe, Prof. of Physics, Cornell University  
ABM and the Strategic Balance  
M. Meselson, Prof. of Molecular Biology, Harvard University  
Controlling Biological and Chemical Weapons  
Gar Alperowitz - Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.  
The History of Atomic Diplomacy

Opportunities will be provided for continuation of the panel discussions in the lounges/  
at the Student Center.

Tuesday evening, March 4, 8:30 p.m., Rindge Technical High School, Broadway and Irving St.

Senator George McGovern, who was to speak on the Reconversion of Military  
Industry, is unable to attend for reasons of health. A statement of his views will be  
read on March 4. A substitute for Senator McGovern is being sought, and will be  
announced in due course.

Discussion of Future Activities.

- 2 -  
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Saturday, March 8, 10-250, MIT

9:15-10:45 Panel discussion on Social Consequences of New Developments in  
Biology and Medicine

Chairman: B. Magasanik, Prof. of Biology, MIT

Dr. Alex Leaf, Mass. General Hospital

S. Luria, Prof. of Biology, MIT

11:00-12:30: Panel discussion on Uses of Computers and Data Storage in the  
Social Sciences

Chairman: J.-Y. Lettvin, Prof. of Electrical Engineering, MIT

1:30-3:30: Panel discussion on Application of Technology to Urban Problems

Lewis Mumford, Anenia, N.Y.

Lisa Redfield, Peattie, Assoc. Prof. of City Planning, MIT

Bernard M. Frieden, Assoc. Prof. of City Planning, MIT

Alvin W. Drake, Assoc. Prof. Electrical Engineering, MIT, and

Assoc. Director, Operations Research Center, MIT

Robert M. Fano, Prof. of Electrical Engineering, and Director, Project MAC, MIT

Victor Sidel, Chief, Community Medicine Unit, Mass. General Hospital

3:45-5:15 p.m.: Discussion of Future Activities.

- 3 -

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Special Activities arranged by SACC for March 3 and 4

March 3 - Little Theatre, Kresge Auditorium, MIT

Two movies will be shown from 12 to 6 p.m.

"A Plague on your Children" - BBC film on chemical and biological warfare.

"How Defense Decisions are Made" - a Public Broadcasting Laboratory film

March 4 - Little Theatre, Kresge Auditorium, MIT

11:00 a.m. - "What Do We Do Now?" - a Henny film on the problems of scientists and engineers working for defense industries (15 minutes)

12-1:00 p.m. - Profs. Robert S. Freeman and David M. Epstein will perform the Schubert Fantasy in f for piano, 4 hands

Photography Exhibit on affirmative aspects of technology. Prof. Minor White. Lobby of Building 7.

Prof. White is also arranging a slide show with readings.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

With respect to the speakers listed on the above program, characterizations of the following individuals are located in the Appendix of Individuals of this memorandum:

Professor Francis E. Low  
Physics Department  
MIT

Professor Noam Chomsky  
Department of Modern Languages  
MIT

Professor Victor F. Weisskopf  
Physics Department  
MIT

Professor Ronald Probst  
Mechanical Engineering Department  
MIT

Professor Salvador E. Luria  
Biology Department  
MIT

Professor Howard Zinn  
History Department  
Boston University (BU)  
Boston, Massachusetts

Professor George Wald  
Biology Department  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Professor Bernard T. Feld  
Physics Department  
MIT

Professor Matthew Stanley Meselson  
Molecular Biology  
Harvard University

Professor Boris Magasanik  
Professor of Biology and  
Head of the Department of  
Biology, MIT

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

Gar Alperowitz  
Institute for Policy Studies  
Washington, D. C.

"The Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its edition of March 2, 1969, carried the following article entitled, "Day-Long Halt Asked In Research At MIT." This article reads as follows:

"Sponsors of a one-day research work stoppage at MIT predict a crowd in excess of Kresge Auditorium's 1,300-seat capacity Tuesday for a day-long series of lectures and seminars.

"Alan Chodos of New York, spokesman for the Union of Concerned Scientists, said he hopes a majority of the 3,500 graduate students and more than 1,000 faculty members at MIT, virtually all of whom work on research, will attend. The lectures and seminars will be held while the day-long halt to all research is conducted Tuesday.

"WE EXPECT people from the MIT community, from Harvard and other Boston area universities and interested people from industry. We even include a busload of people coming up from the Ball Laboratories in Whippany, N.J.," said Chodos.

"Speakers will include Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.); Nobel laureates Hans Bethe of Cornell and George Wald of Harvard, and author Lewis Mumford.

"The sponsors say some similar activity will take place Tuesday at up to 30 other college campuses where groups of antiwar researchers want to protest.

"MIT's administration has disassociated itself from the protest. And a faculty group says a large segment of faculty and students have dissented from the protest, saying, 'the name and reputation of MIT as a whole should not be linked' to the protest.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"Chodos, who is also a visiting graduate student from Cornell, describes the work stoppage as 'purely a voluntary act of protest.'

"'WE DON'T EXPECT (it) will have any measurable effect on the research production at MIT. We consider it a vehicle to galvanize people to further action,' he said.

"Chodos said the sponsors will propose Tuesday that MIT end courses with military-related research, stop credit for any classified course or thesis, abolish ROTC, replace war-related research with other studies and set up a board to help the faculty and students find non-military research and jobs.

"It was also disclosed that the American Psychologists for Social Action, a New York group which had originally planned independent action, was urging support for the protest at MIT.

"Joel Feigenbaum of New York, also a visiting graduate student at MIT, said the psychologists' group sent a letter to about 1,000 'politically interested' faculty on American campuses urging them to support the MIT protest.

"A counter-demonstration has been urged by Dr. Jack Uretsky of Argonne National Laboratory, an Atomic Energy Commission facility for peaceful purposes research near Chicago. He called the gesture at MIT 'ridiculous' and 'empty.'"

Concerning the above-named individuals, the following information was extracted from the 1968-69 MIT Faculty Directory:

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

Alan Chodos is a resident of Canada, and is presently attending MIT as a guest of the Institute in the Department of Theoretical Physics. His residence is listed as [redacted] Massachusetts.

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b7C

Chodos is also identified in the 1968-69 Cornell University Staff Directory as a Research Assistant in the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies with offices at 405 Newman Laboratory, and residence at [redacted] New York. His marital status is shown as [redacted] Chodos was also identified in the 1967-68 Cornell University Student Directory as a graduate student with a home address of Outremont, Quebec, Canada.

Feigenbaum, Mitchell Joel, a graduate assistant, Department of Physics, located Room 401, Building 6, Extension 5354. Feigenbaum's home residence is listed as [redacted] Massachusetts.

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b7C

Joel Feigenbaum is also identified in the 1968-69 Cornell University Staff Directory as a Research Assistant in the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies with an office at 405 Newman Laboratory and residence at [redacted] New York. Feigenbaum was additionally identified in the 1965-66 Cornell University Student Directory as a graduate student with a home address in [redacted] New York.

"The Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its evening edition of March 4, 1969, carried the following featured article entitled, "MIT's 'Day of Reflection' Protests Defense Research." This article reads as follows:

"Today is the day scientific communities at MIT and other academic centers around the country ask themselves when they should say 'no' to the government.

"A 'research stoppage' has been called by students and faculty groups for the purpose of questioning their reliance on Defense Department funds for research projects.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"The 'March 4' activities were kicked off last night at Rindge Technical High School in Cambridge with a discussion of the responsibilities of the intellectual.

"Exhibiting extreme dissatisfaction with scientific contributions to the Vietnam war were Prof. Noam Chomsky, M.I.T. professor Victor F. Weisskopf, head of M.I.T.'s physics dept., and Joel Feigenbaum, a graduate student in physics at Cornell.

"They all urged scientists to be more particular in accepting government research grants and more political in exposing projects they don't agree with.

"The only defender of the status quo was William G. McMillian, Jr., a professor of chemistry at UCLA and advisor to the Defense Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

"McMillian was storm-bound in New York, so his rebuttal came in disembodied form via a dictated statement. He called the current scientific suspicion of defense projects 'over exaggerated' and 'ill-informed.'

"When we become impatient with our ideals and practical realities I hope we will remember that things are the way they are because it is exceedingly difficult to make them otherwise,' his statement concluded.

"Most of the 450 people in attendance were unsympathetic to McMillian's remark.

"The question of the social responsibility of the nation's scientific community will be discussed today at MIT and about 30 other colleges and universities around the country.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"MIT will be the focal point. Panel discussions and speeches will be held throughout the day on how scientists can divorce themselves from the preponderance of basic research financed by the Defense Department.

"Nobel Prize winners Hans A. Bethe, a Cornell physicist, and George Wald of Harvard are among the many prominent scientists who will participate in the MIT activities.

"The national March 8 movement called 'The Scientist and Society: A Day of Reflection' - was initiated six weeks ago by a small group of MIT graduate students, the Science Action Coordinating Committee.

"SACC rallied the support of about 40 MIT faculty members, the Union of Concerned Scientists, headed by physics professor Hermann Feshbach.

"The two groups have jointly called for a research strike today at MIT to symbolize their concern.

"CONTROVERSY

"A controversy has developed among the MIT faculty over the stoppages. Nevin Scrimshaw, head of the Department of Nutrition, and Prof. Jerrold R. Zacharias, Institute professor, are among those who have come out publicly against this form of protest.

"Classes will be held as scheduled at MIT.

"Sen. George McGovern (D-S.C.), scheduled to address the MIT meeting on his ideas for converting the nation's economy from defense to domestic production, was unable to attend. Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.), a member of the House subcommittee on science and astronautics, will give a midday speech.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"A highlight of the events will occur this evening at Rindge Tech in Cambridge when Bethe, Prof. Mathew Messelson of Harvard, Bernard Feld of MIT and Gal Alperovitz of the Institute of Policy Studies discuss arms control and disarmament.

"Bethe and Feld are prominent critics of the nation's proposed ABM system, and Meselson will speak on chemical and biological warfare."

"The Record American," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its edition of March 5, 1969, Page 5, carried the following article captioned, "MIT 'Strikes' At Research For Military." This article reads as follows:

"The growing schism between the military and the academic community in this country was dramatically evidenced at MIT Tuesday when nearly 1300 members of the faculty and graduate students filled Kresge Auditorium in a one-day 'research strike' to highlight their grievances with the nation's 'military-industrial' complex.

"Dr. Murray Eden, professor of electrical engineering and a member of the sponsoring group - the Union of Concerned Scientists - set the tone when he challenged the country's 'war spending.'

"NATIONAL PROTEST

"He noted: 'We are spending most of our money on war preparations when there are a host of potentially catastrophic problems, like pollution and urban transportation, that have to be solved.'

"Some 50 professors are members of the union, while a graduate student protest group - the Science Action Co-ordinating Committee - said last week 932 undergraduates signed a petition backing the work-boycott.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"Rep. George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Cal.) subbed as a speaker for the ailing Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.), the anti-Vietnam war presidential candidate.

"Brown, who is leading a Congressional fight to divert resources currently going into the arms race to domestic programs, said it was 'time to look at the very basic nature of our culture.'

"He predicted a pitched battle between the military and proponents of programs, such as education, urban needs, poverty and foreign aid when the Vietnam war begins to taper off. Brown said we could expect an \$8 billion fiscal dividend in 1971 and a \$34 billion fiscal dividend in 1974 when the war tapers and the military has a 'stockpile' of programs waiting for these dividends.

"He called the anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system one of the finest 'intellectual boondoggles' for wasting money.

"Across the country, some 30 other universities are holding similar protest strikes in sympathy with the MIT move.

"Nobel Prize winning Harvard Prof. George Wald called the Vietnam war 'the most shameful episode in American history.' He continued: 'The war is just an immediate incident. If we keep our big Army, then we'll . . . be in another such holocaust before you know it.'

"The Biology professor urged getting rid of the draft and called nuclear weapons 'utterly self-defeating. Nuclear weapons offer nothing to us but a balance of terror and a balance of terror is still terror.'

"He said students are uneasy because 'they are a generation that is by no means sure it has a future.' He was given a standing ovation.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

"The peaceful uses of science in opposition to its role in warfare was the theme that ran through the discussions. MIT conducts vital, multimillion-dollar, top secret projects for the Pentagon and last year received 95 percent of its \$173 million for research from the federal government."

A characterization of Murray Eden appears in the Appendix of Individuals.

On March 4, 1969, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the SACC and the UCS initiated the March 4 program research strike by holding an evening symposium March 3, 1969, at Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The topic for the evening panel was "The Responsibilities of Intellectuals."

MIT Professor Francis E. Low acted as Chairman for the panel, which included MIT Professor Noam Chomsky, Department of Modern Languages, and MIT Professor Victor F. Weisskopf, Physics Department.

Professor William G. McMillan, identified as a member of the Chemistry Department, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and Physics Department, Rand Corporation, was unable to attend the symposium due to storm conditions, and his dictated rebuttal statement was read to an unsympathetic audience. According to this source, approximately 250 people attended the symposium due to local storm conditions. Source said that the symposium was a dull, monotonous monologue on the responsibilities of intellectuals.

On March 5, 1969, the same source further advised that the first panel discussion held in relation to the March 4 program began approximately three-quarters of an hour late at 9:45 AM on March 4, 1969, in the Kresge Auditorium, MIT, with an estimated 200 people in attendance. The first panel briefly discussed reconversion and non-military research opportunities.

Source said that the panelists spoke in a monotonous monotone and that the points stressed were that federal funds now being used by the Department of Defense for military purposes should be channelized into non-military research opportunities. According to the source, the majority of the people present for the morning session were "transients" and not members of the MIT community.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

The source identified Howard Zinn, introduced to the audience as a Professor of History at BU, as one of the morning speakers who participated in a panel discussion on "The Academic Community and Government."

Source further advised that United States Representative George E. Brown, Jr. (Democrat, California) a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, said that one in every ten Americans owes his livelihood to military expenditures. He said it thus would be difficult, if not impossible, to change the situation overnight.

This source said that by noontime the program reached its peak attendance of approximately 1300 people, and that Professor George Wald of Harvard University and a Nobel laureat in Medicine, received a standing ovation as the featured speaker on the panel topic, "Influence of the Draft on Channeling of Students and Scientists."

"The Boston Globe," in its edition of March 8, 1969, stated as follows concerning Professor Wald's speech:

"A crowd of 1200 at MIT's Kresge Auditorium last Tuesday was shifting and restless when Harvard Biologist George Wald rose to speak. Students and professors there, as a part of 'March 4 Movement' protesting the misuse of science, were disturbed at the lack of focus in the day's numerous panel discussions and speeches. The 1968 Nobel Prize Winner in Physiology and Medicine provided a focus. Wald talked extemporaneously, his head back, his eyes almost closed. His words had an electric effect. A hush fell over the audience, broken just once by sustained applause midway in the speech, and climaxed by a prolonged standing ovation at its conclusion."

A xerox copy of the complete text of Dr. Wald's speech as set forth in "The Boston Globe" of March 8, 1969, is attached to the Appendix section of this memorandum.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

Source also identified as an afternoon panelist the Reverend Anthony Mullaney of Roxbury, Massachusetts, introduced to the audience as one of five priests, eight students, and a minister who took part in the destruction of 15,000 Milwaukee, Wisconsin draft files last year to protest the Vietnam War. Father Mullaney told the audience that his action grew out of four years of frustration of trying to say something about the war and the growing polarization of the American way of life. Father Mullaney's remarks, the source said, were poorly received.

A characterization of Reverend Anthony Mullaney is contained in the Appendix of Individuals.

This source further stated that the SACC held discussions of student problems at the conclusion of the day's program, with approximately forty-five students present. Closed circuit television carried the SACC discussions to an adjacent student activities center. According to this source, however, the majority of the MIT student body appeared to be completely disinterested in the day's activities and only a handful of students were observed watching the television monitors at the conclusion of the program.

On March 10, 1969, the second source referred to previously, advised that in connection with the SACC and UCS program arranged for Saturday, March 8, 1969, as set out above, approximately 150-200 "academic people" attended the morning and afternoon sessions held at the MIT MacLaurin Building Auditorium. MIT Professors Boris Magasanik and Jerome Y. Lettvin acted as Chairmen of the morning and afternoon sessions, respectively.

Source described the morning and afternoon sessions as being dull, academic discussions on the advisability of turning present Defense Department activities and expenditures toward peaceful uses in the fields of medicine, urban renewal, transportation, education, human engineering, genetic manipulation, and the problems affecting the developing nations.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

This source also said that a short discussion was held at the end of the afternoon program as to what the future held for the SACC and the UCS now that the activities of March 4 have been concluded. In this connection, source provided a pamphlet prepared by the UCS entitled, "Beyond March 4" and a questionnaire to be filled out by interested academic persons as to what fields of endeavor the UCS should now concern itself with. A xerox copy of the above-described pamphlet, as well as the questionnaire, follows:

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UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

# BEYOND MARCH 4

The important endeavor in which we seek your active participation stems from our conviction that even though the technological revolution has greatly benefited mankind, it has also released destructive forces that our society has failed to control.

Far-reaching political decisions involving substantial applications of technology are made with virtually no popular participation. It is our belief that a strengthening of the democratic process would lead to a more humane exploitation of scientific and technical knowledge, and to a reduction of the very real threats to the survival of mankind.

We ask you, as a member of the scientific community, to join us in a concerted and continuing effort to influence public policy in areas where your own scientific knowledge and skill can play a significant role. The issues which are of primary concern to us are "survival problems"--where misapplication of technology literally threatens our continued existence. These fall into three categories: those that are upon us, as is the nuclear arms race; those that are imminent, as are pollution-induced climatic and ecological changes; and those that lie beyond the horizon, as, for example, genetic manipulation.

In order to affect public policy in the domain of concern to us we propose to:

1. Initiate a continuing critique of governmental policy--based, if necessary, on our own research--which hopefully would lead to new alternatives where appropriate;
2. Institute a broad program of public education wherein the membership would disseminate information to the news media and a variety of institutions and organizations: schools, church groups, community clubs, unions, and so forth;
3. Establish contacts with and support appropriate political figures, locally and nationally;

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4. Encourage universities to establish interdisciplinary educational programs on the frontiers between science and public affairs;
5. Maintain liaison and establish coordinated programs with politically active engineers and scientists throughout the nation and world;
6. Investigate innovative forms of political action.

Engineers and scientists at numerous campuses across the country are participating in March 4 activities. Many regional organizations will result from these meetings. We will propose a National Conference, to be held in September, whose objective will be the formation of a loosely structured national organization. If you share our aims we urge you to answer the questionnaire and to participate in the discussions of future activities that will be held on March 8 (3:45 p.m. Rm. 10-250, M.I.T.). We expect to hold an organizational meeting for the Boston area within a month--the announcement will be mailed to you.

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.....the Stone Age may return on the gleaming wings of Science, and what might now shower immeasurable material blessings upon mankind, may even bring about its total destruction. Beware, I say; time may be short.

Winston Churchill

We are immersed in one of the most significant revolutions in man's history. The force that drives this revolution is not social dissension or political ideology, but relentless exploitations of scientific knowledge. There is no prospect that this revolution will subside; on the contrary, it will continue to transform profoundly our modes of living and dying. That many of these transformations have been immeasurably beneficial goes without saying. But, as with all revolutions, the technological revolution has released destructive forces, and our society has failed to cope with them. Thus we have become addicted to an irrational and perilous arms race, and we are unable to protect our natural environment from destruction.

Can the American scientific community-all those who study, teach, apply or create scientific knowledge- help to develop effective political control of the technological revolution? Our proposal is based on the conservative working hypothesis that the existing political system and legal tradition have sufficient powers of adaptation to eventually contain and undo the destruction and peril generated by technological change.

At first sight recent history appears to indicate that our democratic system of government will fail the test just described. Let us recognize, however, that an intricate pattern of political and technological developments have conspired to subvert profoundly the democratic process. The government that we see today is in many respects no longer democratic because the vast bulk of its constituency cannot begin to scrutinize some of the gravest issues. One can claim that this has always been the case, but in so doing one tacitly ignores the radically altered relationship between the government and the citizenry. For we must remember that before the advent of nuclear weapons government decision could only on very rare occasion threaten the existence of any large portion of mankind. Now such decisions are a common occurrence, and they pass virtually unnoticed. This is not simply due to the habitual apathy of the electorate. A more important cause is surely the shroud of secrecy that enfolds so much of the government's operations. Today many tens of billions of dollars pass through the hands of classified government programs and agencies, and hundreds of thousands of Americans hold security clearances. Both of these figures have grown enormously in recent decades.

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The technological revolution tends to erode democracy even in the absence of secrecy. The vastly increased importance and complexity of technology has, in effect, increased the ignorance of the public and its elected representatives, and thereby concentrated power in the administration and the military. This trend has been greatly amplified by external threats, both real and imagined. In the face of these developments the Congress has largely surrendered its constitutional duties.

The scientific community has various responsibilities, most of which it has ably discharged. Thus it has created the basic knowledge and developed the applications that make the continuing technological revolution possible; it has trained an ample supply of technical manpower; and it has advised the administrative and military branches of the government.

Our community has the additional responsibility to educate the public, to evaluate the long term social consequences of its endeavor, and to provide guidance in the formation of relevant public policy. This is a role it has largely failed to fulfill and it can only do so if it enters the political arena.

Only the scientific community can provide a comprehensive and searching evaluation of the capabilities and implications of advanced military technologies. Only the scientific community can estimate the long-term global impact of an industrialized society on our environment. Only the scientific community can attempt to forecast the technology that will surely emerge from the current revolution in the fundamentals of biology.

The scientific community must meet the great challenges implied by its unique capacity to provide these insights and predictions. It must engage effectively in planning for the future of mankind, a future free of deprivation and fear.

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Please fill in and return to

Union of Concerned Scientists  
P.O. Box 289  
MIT Branch Office  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_

We believe that a large portion of our membership should have a reasonably comprehensive knowledge of at least one of the issues that concern us. Please indicate the technical area of greatest interest to you -- we shall send you a relevant bibliography:

Military applications of technology, and the political, social, and economic consequences.

Impact of computer technology on society.

Changes in our global environment induced by pollution.

Human engineering, genetic manipulation, etc.

Application of advanced technology to urban problems and transportation.

Problems affecting developing nations (public health, education, population control, etc.).

World resources (food supply, water supply, energy sources, etc.).

Our undertaking cannot succeed unless many are willing to devote substantial time and effort. Which of the following activities strike your fancy?

Rolling up your sleeves, and doing the routine work that is absolutely essential to the functioning of our organization.

Serious research in areas where there is insufficient basic knowledge.

Preparation of educational material.

Fund raising.

Dissemination of information to other organizations and institutions.

What forms of political action do you feel are appropriate for the scientific community?

On the back of this sheet we would welcome any suggestions that you might have.

OUR COFFERS ARE EMPTY.  
YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO COVER THE EXPENSES OF MARCH 4,  
AND TO INITIATE ON-GOING ACTIVITIES ARE NEEDED URGENTLY.

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SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)

All sources advised that the events of March 4 at MIT were more or less ineffectual inasmuch as the SACC and the UCS failed to achieve their objectives of shutting down the facilities of MIT for one day and the involvement of all of the Institute's employees in the day's activities.

These sources further advised that, in the opinion of many of the participants and audience, the panel discussions held were dull, monotonous monologues on the responsibilities of the intellectual community and, with the exception of the speech delivered by Professor Wald of Harvard, were poorly received.

Attendance at the various panel discussions also fell below the expectations of the sponsoring committees; however, inclement weather was partially responsible for the poor attendance.

All sources further advised that the panelists, audience, and MIT student body were orderly and that no incidents occurred.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

FRANCIS EUGENE LOW

The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Francis E. Low as a Professor of Physics with a residence of 28 Adams Street, Belmont, Massachusetts.

"The Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, on February 11, 1958, contained an article listing a group of twenty-nine college professors who called upon the Massachusetts Legislature to reject a resolve asking for the revival and continuation of the Commission on Communism and Subversive Activities. Among the signers of the statement was the name of Francis E. Low, MIT.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

VICTOR FREDERICK WEISSKOPF

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The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Victor F. Weisskopf as Institute Professor and Professor and Head of the Physics Department, with a residence of [REDACTED] Massachusetts.

On June 10, 1952, Victor Frederick Weisskopf advised another Government agency which conducts intelligence type investigation during the course of a routine interview:

"I am a communist and believe in communistic theories; however, I am opposed to any form of totalitarianism. I have been in Russia."

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

RONALD FILMORE PROBSTEIN

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The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Ronald F. Probstein as a Professor of Mechanical Engineering, with a residence of [REDACTED] Massachusetts.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on March 25, 1968, that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was Probstein from MIT.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

SALVADOR E. LURIA

The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Salvador E. Luria as a Professor of Biology, with a residence of [REDACTED] Massachusetts.

On September 13, 1968, a source who has provided reliable information in the past advised that at an [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The NUC is self described as a national membership organization of radical faculty/graduate students, independent intellectuals, and university employees who have been active in the peace and civil rights movements.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

HOWARD ZINN

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The 1968-69 Catalog of Faculty of Boston University (BU), Boston, Massachusetts, identifies Howard Zinn as an Assistant Professor, Department of Government, with a residence of [redacted] Massachusetts.

A source who has [redacted]

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[redacted] advised on June 12, 1957, that [redacted]

[redacted]

On November 6, 1953, Howard Zinn, in interview with Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he was not a CP member; that he was in his opinion a "Liberal" and that perhaps some people would consider him to be a "Leftist." He stated he had participated in activities of various organizations which might be considered communist fronts but that his participation was motivated by his belief that in this country people have the right to believe, think and act according to their own ideals; however, the individual likes should not be extended to violate the rights of

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others. He further stated that he did not believe in the doctrine of force and violence; that individuals and organizations do not have the right to advocate or teach the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence and that if he had knowledge of persons who advocated this principle, he would advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Another source, on April 3, 1968, advised that Howard Zinn was an active supporter of "The Resistance" locally and has spoken in opposition to the war in Vietnam at several rallies in that regard.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

GEORGE WALD

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The Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students for the year 1968-69 identifies George Wald, Ph.D., as the Higgins Professor of Biology and Trustee of Radcliffe College, with offices in the Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, residence [redacted] Massachusetts.

"The Harvard Crimson," an undergraduate student newspaper published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its edition of March 20, 1961, carried an article entitled, "19 Harvard Professors Sign Anti-HUAC Paper." This article reads, in part, as follows:

"Nineteen Harvard professors have signed an American Civil Liberties Union petition advocating the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In all, 250 professors from colleges across the country signed the statement.

"The educators were primarily concerned with the Committee's 'abridgement' of academic freedom. 'During its 24-year history,' the petition says, 'the House Committee has been unrelenting in its harassing of teachers.'

"As a result of the Committee's 'exercising the powers of prosecutor and judge,' the statement charges, '... educational abilities and skills developed through long years of training have been withheld from the community. And this at a time when qualified teachers are in tragically short supply.'

"The petition says, 'The Committee has latterly improved its hearing manners. . . . Yet it continues to be careless or unscrupulous in vilifying its critics.' It continues, 'Under these circumstances, we find it understandable, though deplorable, that many teachers, in the colleges and universities, as well as in the public schools, have grown timid about stating, even for classroom discussion, ideas which someone later might interpret as subversive.'

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"Exercise of the free intellect will in no way endanger the country's internal security," the statement says, and it asserts, 'Not only teachers, but all Americans, we insist, must be free from trial by publicity - from what Mr. Justice Black has called "exposure, obloquy, and public scorn."'"

Professor George Wald was identified as being one of the signers of the above paper.

"The Harvard Crimson," in its edition of March 26, 1966, carried an article concerning a "speak-out" held in Memorial Church, Harvard College, on March 25, 1966. This article, in part, read as follows:

"The 'speak-out,' part of this weekend's International Days of Protest activities, was initiated to allow Harvard Professors to protest against the Administration's foreign policy. The 'speak-out' differs from the 'teach-in' because it is concerned less with presenting information than with keeping the spirit of dissent alive. Twenty-three professors took part."

Among the Harvard Professors speaking at the "speak-out," "The Harvard Crimson" identified George Wald as saying the following:

"George Wald, professor of Biology, centered his speech around the possibilities and consequences of nuclear war. 'That bomb that we have been paying for and piling up is an unusable bomb and there are many who speak as if they do not know this,' Wald said. Mutual deterrence or 'mutual insanity' has lulled us into a false sense of security, but the pressure to use the bomb will increase because we are now faced with a defenseless enemy, Wald continued. 'We are about to be faced with the temptation to use our hardware against defenseless populations,' he concluded."

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"The Heights," a weekly undergraduate student newspaper published by the students of Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, in its edition of April 9, 1965, carried an advertisement captioned, "This Is The War In Vietnam We Support The April 17 March On Washington To End The War In Vietnam." Among the supporters listed under the caption "Harvard" was the name, "George Wald, Biology."

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

BERNARD TAUB FELD

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The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Bernard T. Feld as a Physics Professor, with a residence of [redacted] Massachusetts.

During May, 1947, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Feld was nominated and elected to the Executive Board of the Cambridge Association of Scientists.

Another source who has also provided reliable information in the past reported during 1946 that the Cambridge Association of Scientists, also known to him as the Association of Cambridge Scientists, was organized in 1945 and reorganized during December, 1946, by Professor Wendell H. Furry, Harvard University, and others shortly after the fall of the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima. The avowed and announced purposes of the new organization were to gather together all who have worked on the Atomic Project so that they might, through organization and further research, shape public opinion on the ultimate disposition of the Atomic Energy and the secrets pertaining to it. Shortly after the organization was organized, some of the members at a meeting debated about recommending to Congress a loan of \$100,000,000. to the Soviet Union and some members present urged that all material be declassified and the secret of the atomic process be made known to the world.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

MATTHEW STANLEY MESELSON

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The Harvard University Directory of Officers and Students for the year 1968-69 contains the following information concerning Meselson, Matthew Stanley, PhD, Professor of Biology, Office Biological Labs, Residence [REDACTED] Massachusetts.

The "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its morning issue of October 26, 1962, included an article entitled, "400 Professors 'Not for Peace At Any Price.'" This article, in part, read as follows:

"Spokesmen for 400 college professors who inserted an advertisement in the New York Times asking for a summit meeting on the Cuban crisis, said Thursday that they 'were not for peace at any price.'"

"Six Greater Boston professors held a press conference to announce that 'we just don't want to go beyond a point of no return.'"

"The spokesmen for the group--- admittedly 'loose-knit'---again urged a meeting of President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev 'at the earliest possible date' to negotiate and avert war over Cuba."

This article further mentioned that included among those at the press conference was Matthew Meselson (Biology, Harvard).

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

BORIS MAGASANIK

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The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Boris Magasanik as a Biology Professor and Head of the Biology Department, with a residence of [REDACTED] Massachusetts.

"The New York Times" of May 10, 1961, contained an advertisement in the form of an open letter to President Kennedy concerning the United States involvement with Cuba.

The article stated:

"We therefore endorse the resolution adopted by the Cuba Protest Meeting held at Harvard University on April 26, 1961:

"Resolved: that the U. S. Government should:

- "1. Reverse the present drift towards American military intervention in Cuba
- "2. Give no further support for the invasion of Cuba by exile groups
- "3. Seek instead to detach the Castro regime from the communist bloc by working for a diplomatic detente and resumption of trade relations; and
- "4. Concentrate its constructive efforts of eliminating in other parts of Latin America the social conditions on which totalitarian nationalism feeds."

The name of one of the individuals which appeared in the advertisement was:

"Boris Magasanik  
Professor of Biology  
MIT"

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

REVEREND ANTHONY MULLANEY

Reverend Anthony Mullaney, a Roman Catholic priest of the Benedictine Order, was one of fourteen individuals, the "Milwaukee 14," who were arrested by the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Police Department on a charge of burglary and arson of property other than a building and criminal damage to property in that they burned records of local draft boards in Milwaukee in a protest of the war in Vietnam.

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APPENDIX OF INDIVIDUALS

MURRAY EDEN

The 1968-69 Faculty Directory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, identifies Murray Eden as a Professor of Electrical Engineering and Master of the Senior House.

On April 19, 1968, John McDonough, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., made available an eight-page printed document entitled, "Dissent, Resistance and the War in Vietnam."

The document stated:

"On January 29, 1969, in Boston, Mass., five men will be arraigned in Federal Court accused of a political crime: participation in overt resistance to the draft . . . [ ]"

"The war in Vietnam has passed all tolerable bounds of policy. Whatever our individual views on the duties citizens owe their country, we place ourselves morally beside the defendants (Spock, et al) in the Boston indictment . . ."

One of the persons whose name appeared attached to this statement was Murray Eden.

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# A generation in search of a future

By Dr. George Wald

All of you know that in the last couple of years there has been student unrest breaking at times into violence in many parts of the world: in England, Germany, Italy, Spain, Mexico and needless to say, in many parts of this country. There has been a great deal of discussion as to what it all means. Perfectly clearly it means something different in Mexico from what it does in France, and something different in France from what it does in Tokyo, and something different in Tokyo from what it does in this country. Yet unless we are to assume that students have gone crazy all over the world, or that they have just decided that it's the thing to do, there must be some common meaning.

I don't need to go so far afield to look for that meaning. I am a teacher, and at Harvard, I have a class of about 350 students — men and women — most of them freshmen and sophomores. Over these past few years I have felt increasingly that something is terribly wrong — and this year ever so much more than last. Something has gone sour, in teaching and in learning. It's almost as though there were a widespread feeling that education has become irrelevant.

A lecture is much more of a dialogue than many of you probably appreciate. As you lecture, you keep watching the faces; and information keeps coming back to you all the time. I began to feel, particularly this year, that I was missing much of what was the ydidn't or couldn't help me very much.

But I think I know what's the matter, even a little better than they do. I think that this whole generation of students is beset with a profound uneasiness. I don't think that they have yet quite defined its source, I think I understand the reasons for their uneasiness even better than they do. What is more, I share their uneasiness.

What's bothering those students? Some of them tell you it's the Vietnam War. I think the Vietnam War is the most shameful episode in the whole of American history. The concept of War Crimes is an American invention. We've committed many War Crimes in Vietnam; but I'll tell you something interesting about that. We were committing War Crimes in World War II, even before the Nuremberg trials were held and the principle of war crimes started. The saturation bombing of German cities was a War Crime and if we had lost the war, some of our leaders might have had to answer for it. I've gone through all of that history lately, and I find that there's a gimmick in it. It isn't written out, but I think we established it by precedent. That gimmick is that if one can allege that one is repelling or retaliating for an aggression — after that everything goes. And you see we are living in a world in which all wars are wars of defense. All War Departments are now Defense Departments. This is all part of the double talk of our time. The aggressor is always on the other side. And I suppose this is why our ex-Secretary of State, Dean Rusk — a man in whom repetition takes the place of reason, and stubbornness takes the place of character — went to such pains to insist, as he still insists, that in Vietnam we are repelling an aggression. And if that's what we are doing — so runs the doctrine — anything goes. If the concept of war crimes is ever to mean anything, they will have to be defined as categories of acts, regardless of provocation. But that isn't so now.

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I think we've lost that war, as a lot of other people think, too. The Vietnamese have a secret weapon. It's their willingness to die, beyond our willingness to kill. In effect they've been saying, you can kill us, but you'll have to kill a lot of us, you may have to kill all of us. And thank heavens, we are not yet ready to do that.

Yet we have come a long way — far enough to sicken many Americans, far enough even to sicken our fighting men. Far enough so that our national symbols have gone sour. How many of you can sing about "the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air" without thinking, those are our bombs and our rockets bursting over South Vietnamese villages? When those words were written, we were a people struggling for freedom against oppression. Now we are supporting real or thinly disguised military dictatorships all over the world, helping them to control and repress peoples all over the world, helping them to control and repress peoples struggling for their freedom.

But that Vietnam War, shameful and terrible as it is, seems to me only an immediate incident in a much larger and more stubborn situation.

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Part of my trouble with students is that almost all the students I teach were born since World War II. Just after World War II, a series of new and abnormal procedures came into American life. We regarded them

at the time as temporary aberrations. We thought we would get back to normal American life some day. But those procedures have stayed with us now for more than 20 years, and those students of mine have never known anything else. They think those things are normal. They think we've always had a Pentagon, that we have always had a big army, and that we always had a draft. But those are all new things in American life; and I think that they are incompatible with what America meant before.

How many of you realize that just before World War II the entire American army including the Air Force numbered 139,000 men? Then World War II started, but we weren't yet in it; and seeing that there was great trouble in the world, we doubled this army to 268,000 men. Then in World War II it got to be 8 million. And then World War II came to an end, and we prepared to go back to a peacetime army somewhat as the American army had always been before. And indeed in 1950 — you think about 1950, our international commitments, the Cold War, the Truman Doctrine, and all the rest of it — in 1950 we got down to 600,000 men.

Now we have 3.5 million men under arms: about 600,000 in Vietnam, about 300,000 more in "support areas" elsewhere in the Pacific, about 250,000 in Germany. And there are a lot at home. Some months ago we were told that 300,000 National Guardsmen and 200,000 reservists had been specially trained for riot duty in the cities.

I say the Vietnam War is just an immediate incident, because so long as we keep that big army, it will always find things to do. If the Vietnam War stopped tomorrow, with that big a military establishment, the chances are that we would be in another such adventure abroad or at home before you knew it.

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As for the draft: Don't reform the draft — get rid of it.

A peacetime draft is the most un-American thing I know. All the time I was growing up I was told about oppressive Central European countries and Russia, where young men were forced into the army; and I was told what they did about it. They chopped off a finger, or shot off a coumanage it, they came to this country. And we understood that, and sympathized, and were glad to welcome them.

Now by present estimates four to six thousand Americans of draft age have left this country for Canada, another two or three thousand have gone to Europe, and it looks as though many more are preparing to emigrate.

A few months ago I received a letter from the Harvard Alumni Bulletin posing a series of questions that students might ask a professor involving what to do about the draft. I was asked to write what I would tell those students. All I had to say to those students was this: If any of them had decided to evade the draft and asked my help, I would help him in any way I could. I would feel as I suppose members of the underground railway felt in pre-Civil War days, helping runaway slaves to get to Canada. It wasn't altogether a popular position then; but what do you think of it now?

A bill to stop the draft was recently introduced in the Senate (S. 503), sponsored by a group of senators that ran the gamut from McGovern and Hatfield to Barry Goldwater. I hope it goes through; but any time I find that Barry Goldwater and I are in agreement, that makes one take another look.

And indeed there are choices in getting rid of the draft. I think that when we get rid of the draft, we must also cut back the size of the armed forces. It seems to me that in peacetime a total of one million men is surely enough. If there is an argument for American military forces of more than one million men in peacetime, I should like to hear that argument debated.

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There is another thing being said closely connected with this: that to keep an adequate volunteer army, one would have to raise the pay considerably. That's said so positively and often that people believe it. I don't think it is true.

The great bulk of our present armed forces are genuine volunteers. Among first-term enlistments, 49 percent are true volunteers. Another 30 percent are so-called "reluctant volunteers," persons who volunteer under pressure of the draft. Only 21 percent are draftees. All re-enlistments, of course, are true volunteers.

So the great majority of our present

armed forces are true volunteers. Whole services are composed entirely of volunteers: the Air Force for example, the Submarine Service, the Marines. That seems like proof to me that present pay rates are adequate. One must add that an Act of Congress in 1967 raised the base pay throughout the services in three installments, the third installment still to come, on April 1, 1969. So it is hard to understand why we are being told that to maintain adequate armed services on a volunteer basis will require large increases in pay; they will cost an extra \$17 billion per year. It seems plain to me that we can get all the armed forces we need as volunteers, and at present rates of pay.

But there is something ever so much bigger and more important than the draft. The bigger thing, of course, is what ex-President Eisenhower warned us of, calling it the military-industrial complex. I am sad to say that we must begin to think of it now as the military-industrial-labor union complex. What happened under the plea of the Cold War was not alone that we built up the first big peacetime army in our history, but we institutionalized it. We built, I suppose, the biggest government building in our history to run it, and we institutionalized it.

I don't think we can live with the present military establishment and its \$80-100 billion a year budget, and keep America anything like we have known it in the past. It is corrupting the life of the whole country. It is buying up everything in sight: industries, banks, investors, universities; and lately it seems also to have bought up the labor unions.

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The defense Department is always broke; but some of the things they do with that \$80 billion a year would make Buck Rogers envious. For example: the Rocky Mountain Arsenal on the outskirts of Denver was manufacturing a deadly nerve poison on such a scale that there was a problem of waste disposal. Nothing daunted, they dug a tunnel two miles deep under Denver, into which they have injected so much poisoned water that beginning a couple of years ago Denver began to experience a series of earth tremors of increasing severity. Now there is a grave fear of a major earthquake. An interesting debate is in progress as to whether Denver will be safer if that lake of poisoned water is removed or left in place. (N.Y. Times, July 4, 1968; Science, Sept. 27, 1968).

Perhaps you have read also of those 6000 sheep that suddenly died in Skull Valley, Utah, killed by another nerve poison — a strange and, I believe, still unexplained accident, since the nearest testing seems to have been 30 miles away.

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As for Vietnam, the expenditure of fire power has been frightening. Some of you may still remember Khe Sanh, a hamlet just south of the Demilitarized Zone, where a force of U.S. Marines was beleaguered for a time. During that period we dropped on the perimeter of Khe Sanh more explosives than fell on Japan throughout World War II, and more than fell on the whole of Europe during the years 1942 and 1943.

One of the officers there was quoted as having said afterward, "It looks like the world caught smallpox and died." (N.Y. Times, Mar. 28, 1968).

The only point of government is to safeguard and foster life. Our government has become preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed. So-called Defense now absorbs 60 percent of the national budget, and about 12 percent of the Gross National Product.

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A lively debate is beginning again on whether or not we should deploy antiballistic missiles, the ABM. I don't have to talk about them, everyone else here is doing that. But I should like to mention a curious circumstance. In September, 1967, or about 1½ years ago, we had a meeting of M.I.T. and Harvard people, including experts on these matters, to talk about whether anything could be done to block the Sentinel system, the deployment of ABM's. Everyone present thought them undesirable; but a few of the most knowledgeable persons took what seemed to be the practical view, "Why fight about a dead issue? It has been decided, the funds have been appropriated. Let's go on from there."

Well, fortunately, it's not a dead issue.

An ABM is a nuclear weapon. It takes a nuclear weapon to stop a nuclear weapon. And our concern must be with the whole issue of nuclear weapons.

There is an entire semantics ready to deal with the sort of thing I am about to say. It involves such phrases as "those are the facts of life." No — these are the facts of death. I don't accept them, and I advise you not to accept them. We are under repeated pressures to accept things that are presented to us as settled — decisions that have been made. Always there is the thought: let's go on from there! But this time we don't see how to go on: We will have to stick with those issues.

We are told that the United States and Russia between them have by now stickpiles in nuclear weapons approximately the explosive power of 15 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on earth. And now it is suggested that we must make more. All very regrettable, of course; but those are "the facts of life." We really would like to disarm; but our new Secretary of Defense has made the ingenious proposal that one must be practical. Now is the time to greatly increase our nuclear armaments so that we can disarm from a position of strength.

I think all of you know there is no adequate defense against massive nuclear attack. It is both easier and cheaper to circumvent any known nuclear defense system than to provide it. It's all pretty crazy. At the very moment we talk of deploying ABM's, we are also building the MIRV, the weapon to circumvent ABM's.

So far as I know, with everything working as well as can be hoped and all foreseeable precautions taken, the most conservative estimates of Americans killed in a major nuclear attack run to about 50 millions. We have become callous to gruesome statistics, and this seems at first to be only another gruesome statistic. You think, Bang! — and next morning, if you're still there, you read in the newspapers that 50 million people were killed.

But that isn't the way it happens. When we killed close to 200,000 people with those first little, old-fashioned uranium bombs that we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, about the same number of persons was maimed, blinded, burned, poisoned and otherwise doomed. A lot of them took a long time to die.

That's the way it would be. Not a bang, and a certain number of corpses to bury; but a nation filled with millions of helpless, maimed, tortured and doomed survivors huddled with their families in shelters, with guns ready to fight off their neighbors, trying to get some uncontaminated food and water.

A few months ago Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia ended a speech in the Senate with the words: "If we have to start over again with another Adam and Eve, I want them to be Americans; and I want them on this continent and not in Europe." That was a United States senator holding a patriotic speech. Well, here is a Nobel Laureate who thinks that those words are criminally insane. (Prolonged applause.)

How real is the threat of full scale nuclear war? I have my own very inexperienced idea, but realizing how little I know and fearful that I may be a little paranoid on this subject, I take every opportunity to ask reputed experts. I asked that question of a very distinguished professor of government at Harvard about a month ago. I asked him what sort of odds he would lay on the possibility

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of full-scale nuclear war within the foreseeable future. "Oh," he said comfortably, "I think I can give you a pretty good answer to that question. I estimate the probability of full-scale nuclear war, provided that the situation remains about as it is now, at 2 percent per year. Anybody can do the simple calculation that shows that 2 percent per year means that the chance of having that full-scale nuclear war by 1990 is about one in three, and by 2000 it is about 50-50."

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I think I know what is bothering the students. I think that what we are up against is a generation that is by no means sure that it has a future.

I am growing old, and my future so to speak is already behind me. But there are those students of mine who are in my mind always; there are my children, two of them now 7 and 9, whose future is infinitely more precious to me than my own. So it isn't just their generation; it's mine to. We're all in it together.

Are we to have a chance to live? We don't ask for prosperity, or security; only for a reasonable chance to live, to work out our destiny in peace and decency. Not to go down in history as the apocalyptic generation.

And it isn't only nuclear war. Another overwhelming threat is in the population explosion. That has not yet even begun to come under control. There is every indication that the world population will double before the year 2000; and there is a widespread expectation of famine on an unprecedented scale in many parts of the world. The experts tend to differ only in their estimates of when those famines will begin. Some think by 1980, others think they can be staved off until 1990, very few expect that they will not occur by the year 2000.

That is the problem. Unless we can be surer than we now are that this generation has a future, nothing else matters. It's not good enough to give it tender loving care, to supply it with breakfast foods, to buy it expensive educations. Those things don't mean anything unless this generation has a future. And we're not sure that it does.

I don't think that there are problems of youth, or student problems. All the real problems I know are grown-up problems.

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Perhaps you will think me altogether absurd, or "academic", or hopelessly innocent — that is, until you think of the alternatives — if I say as I do to you now: we have to get rid of those nuclear weapons. There is nothing worth having that can be obtained by nuclear war: nothing material or ideological, no tradition that it can defend. It is utterly self-defeating. Those atom bombs represent an unusable weapon. The only use for an atom bomb is to keep somebody else from using it. It can give us no protection, but only the doubtful satisfaction of retaliation. Nuclear weapons offer us nothing but a still terror.

We have to get rid of those atomic weapons, here and everywhere. We cannot live with them.

★

I think we've reached a point of great decision, not just for our nation, not only for all humanity, but for life upon the Earth. I tell my students, with a feeling of pride that I hope they will share, that the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen that makes up 99 percent of our living substance, were cooked in the deep interiors of earlier generations of dying stars. Gathered up from the ends of the universe, over billions of years, eventually they came to form in part the substance of our sun, its planets and ourselves. Three billion years ago life arose upon the Earth. It is the only life in the solar system. Many a star has since been born and died.

About two million years ago, man appeared. He has become the dominant species on the Earth: All other living things, animal and plant, live by his sufferance. He is the custodian of life on Earth, and in the solar system. It's a big responsibility. The thought that we're in competition with Russians or with Chinese is all a mistake, and trivial. We are one species, with a world to win. There's life all over this universe, but the only life in the solar system is on Earth; and in the whole universe, we are the only men.

Our business is with life, not death. Our challenge is to give what account we can of what becomes of life in the solar system, this corner of the universe that is our home and, most of all, what becomes of men — all men of all nations, colors and creeds. It has become one world, a world for all men. It is only such a world that now can offer us life and the chance to go on.

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F B I

Date: 3/13/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452552)  
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-39332)  
SUBJECT: SCIENCE ACTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SACC)  
UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS (UCS)  
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Boston airtel and letterhead memorandum dated  
3/5/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies, for  
Albany, New Haven, and New York information copies of a  
letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.  
Extra copies are being furnished to the Bureau for  
dissemination purposes.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being  
furnished to the following interested Government investigative  
agencies:

NISO, Boston, Mass.  
108th MI Group, Boston, Mass.  
OSI, Westover Air Force Base, Mass.

Sources utilized in this letterhead memorandum  
are identified as follows:

Source 1 is [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] an established source of the Boston Office contacted  
by SA [redacted]

3-Bureau (enc. 11) (RM)  
1-Albany (100-20522) (enc. 1) (Info)  
1-New Haven (100-19927) (enc. 1) (Info)  
1-New York [redacted] (enc. 1) (Info)  
2-Boston  
TDM:nr  
(8)

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
MAR 14 1969  
FBI - BOSTON

b3  
b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

BS 100-39332

Source 2 is [redacted]  
[redacted] an established source of the Boston Office,  
contacted by SA [redacted] on the dates indicated.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Source 3 is [redacted]  
[redacted] an established source  
of the Boston Office, contacted by SA [redacted]  
on the dates indicated.

Sources utilized to characterize individuals  
listed in the Appendix of Individuals are identified  
as follows:

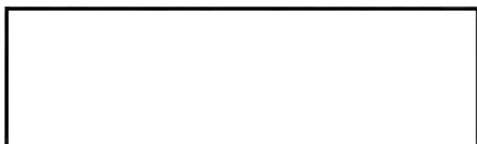
AVRAM NOAM CHOMSKY

First source is [redacted]

Second source is [redacted] contacted by  
SA [redacted] on dates indicated.

Third source is [redacted]  
[redacted] who provided information on  
3/28/68.

SAs of the FBI who observed the demonstration  
on 4/3/68 are identified as follows:



VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF

The Government agency which conducts intelligence  
type investigation is identified as the 108th CIC Detachment,  
Boston, Mass.

RONALD PROBSTEN

[redacted] PSI, San Francisco Office

SALVADOR LURIA

[redacted] PSI, Chicago, Illinois  
Office



BS 100-39332

HOWARD ZINN

First source is [redacted]  
New York Office.

Second source is [redacted] contacted by  
SA [redacted] on the dates indicated.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

BERNARD TAUB FELD

First source is [redacted]

Second source is [redacted]

Mass.

GAR ALPEROVITZ

Source is [redacted]

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to protect sources of continuing value, the disclosure of whose identity could jeopardize their future effectiveness and thus adversely affect the defense interests of the United States.

The names of individuals listed as panelists in the program for March 4 and March 8, 1969, as set out in referenced letterhead memorandum and who are not identified in the Appendix of Individuals were checked through the indices of the Boston Office. Boston indices concerning these individuals were either negative or failed to disclose sufficient derogatory information to characterize.

LEAD:

BOSTON

At Cambridge, Mass.

Will maintain contact with established sources at MIT in an effort to ascertain future plans, if any, of captioned organization.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 13, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

On March 4, 1969, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a notice posted at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, captioned, "The Scientist and Society--A Day of Reflection."

This notice indicated that the activities were to take place that day at Yale University.

The New Haven, Connecticut, Journal Courier, a local daily metropolitan newspaper of March 5, 1969, on page one carried an article captioned, "Yale Scientists Mull Role in Today's Society."

The article continues as follows:

" 'We can kill them. They can kill us. Neither can stop the other regardless of who goes first,' SEYMOUR MELMAN said Tuesday about the futility of continuing the arms race.

" 'No one is going to discover who is ahead in this kind of a contest,' MELMAN said. 'A threat system is a grand experiment in applied psychology with error unpredictable.'

'MELMAN, professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University, one of nine science professors who Tuesday afternoon cut work and classes to discuss the scientist's role in today's world at two seminars held in the Yale University Law School auditorium.

~~GROUP I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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| SEARCHED       | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED     | FILED   |
| MAR 17 1969    |         |
| FBI - NEW YORK |         |

b3  
b7E

~~Declassified 8/28/77  
per Bureau R/S 8/28/77  
APD 9/1/77~~

RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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"At Yale, the day was purely reflective and activities were confined to morning workshops and informal discussions in the evening and the afternoon seminars.

"In the first seminar, on 'Science and the Military,' MELMAN was joined by Yale biology Prof. ARTHUR W. GALSTON, Yale Psychiatry Prof. ROBERT LIPTON and STEVEN WEINBERG, Professor of physics at MIT. The panel was moderated by MARVIN GOLDBERGER, professor of physics at Princeton University.

"Yale psychology Prof. KENNETH KENISTON moderated the second seminar on 'Science and the Direction of American Society.' The panel included Columbia University physics Prof. GERALD FEINBERG, HARRY MAGDOFF, professor of economics at the New School for Social Research, and ANTHONY SWAIN, visiting professor of biology at Yale.

"In discussing the application of scientific research by the U.S. defense establishment, members of the first panel stressed that far too often the desirable, productive and intended results of their work had been removed from their control and misapplied.

"For some years I had hoped to be asked to work in Vietnam so that I would have the pleasure of refusing," Prof. WEINBERG said.

"Prof. GALSTON narrated how his investigation of the soy bean, originally aimed at food production, eventually helped defense department scientists discover agents to kill plants and, therefore, produce hunger.

"The individual has the responsibility to minimize the possibility of antisocial uses of his sciences," GALSTON stated, warning that the present use of some herbicides from defoliation in South Vietnam was 'a kind of ecological Russian roulette.'

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RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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"Dr. LIFTON discussed the psychological implications of both the present emphasis on weapons' superiority and recognition of their horrendous potential.

"Just the weapons existing in the world threaten our sense of historical continuity," LIFTON said.

"He suggested that the impact of modern weapons has created both a 'numbing' to their actual, terrible reality and, at the other extreme, a 'nuclearism' or worshipping of what the weapons are supposed to be able to do for those who possess them.

"The panel members agreed that it was time for scientists to become involved in the social consequences of their actions, but they were not in agreement as to how to regain control of the results of their research."

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RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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RE: ROBERT JAY LIFTON

The 1968-1969 Yale University Faculty Directory indicates Dr. ROBERT J. LIFTON is a professor of psychiatry with offices at Room 311, Institute of Human Relations, Yale Medical School, and residence at [REDACTED] Connecticut.

The August 15, 1963, issue of the "Provincetown, Massachusetts, Advocate" contains an article with a photograph of Dr. ROBERT J. LIFTON, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University, "as he makes a plea for the elimination of atomic destruction..." [REDACTED]

The October 5, 1964, issue of the Yale Daily News contains an article captioned, "Student Groups Flourish--Politics on the Rise." The article indicates that Dr. R. J. LIFTON is a faculty advisor to Alternative, a Yale organization for research and education in the Dynamics of Peace.

Alternative, according to the article, was founded by a group of Freshmen in 1963, and has split into two groups, the Peace Action Committee, consisting of fifteen active members and a non-action group, who consented to their name on a mailing list. This group is known under the whole name, "Alternative." [REDACTED]

The October 10, 1965, issue of "The Washington Post," a Washington, D.C. daily publication on page A13 contained an advertisement by the National Committee for the Repeal of the Mc Carran Act, which contained the names of some three hundred people, called upon the "Executive and Legislative Representatives to re-assess an Act, which, born in panic and productive of fear, adds nothing to our security and diminishes the honor of a democracy." Contained among the names is Dr. ROBERT JAY LIFTON, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University.

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RE: MARCE 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF

In July, 1948, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Communist Party Courier and Soviet Espionage Agent, (now deceased), testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., that HARRY MAGDOFF was a member of a Soviet espionage group which was active in Washington, D.C. during the early 1940s.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Scientists Hit ABM, Government; National Protest Scores Military

Scientific connections with the military and the proposed anti-ballistic missile system came under sharp attack from scientists participating yesterday in Yale's "Day of Reflection."

Organized by Yale graduate students, the program of workshops, panel discussions, and meetings sought to orient science in relation to American society.

A detailed summary of each of the day's events at Yale is to be found on page four.

Similar programs were held at nearly two dozen other campuses throughout the country although Yale's activities were less blatantly political than those of many other schools.

At MIT, Rep. George Brown (D.-Calif.) berated the military for "continually upgrading its demands by reference to the cold war and to the arms race."

"Garrison Society" "A garrison economy and a garrison society" will result from the proposed anti-ballistic system (ABM) according to Columbia en-

gineering professor Seymour Melman, speaking at an afternoon panel discussion on "Science and the Military." Melman called for university non-participation in military research.

During the same session, Yale biology professor Arthur W. Galston blasted the "anti-social uses of science" with particular reference to defoliation in Vietnam.

Galston proposed a "personal code of behavior" for the scientist including the rejection of all ties with the military.

Speaking in the Law School auditorium, MIT physics professor Steven Weinberg opposed complete isolation of the scientist from government. Scoring the proposed anti-ballistic missile system as an "expensive and ill-advised scheme," Weinberg suggested that scientists "mount an intellectual attack" from inside the government while fighting politically on the outside against continuing misuse of scientific activity.

At the end of day, a group of 50 graduate students met in the Law School auditorium to discuss continuing organization. No definite actions were taken

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

YALE DAILY NEWS  
New Haven, Conn.

page 1

Date: 3/5/69  
Edition: Daily  
Author:  
Editor: John B. Wood  
Title:

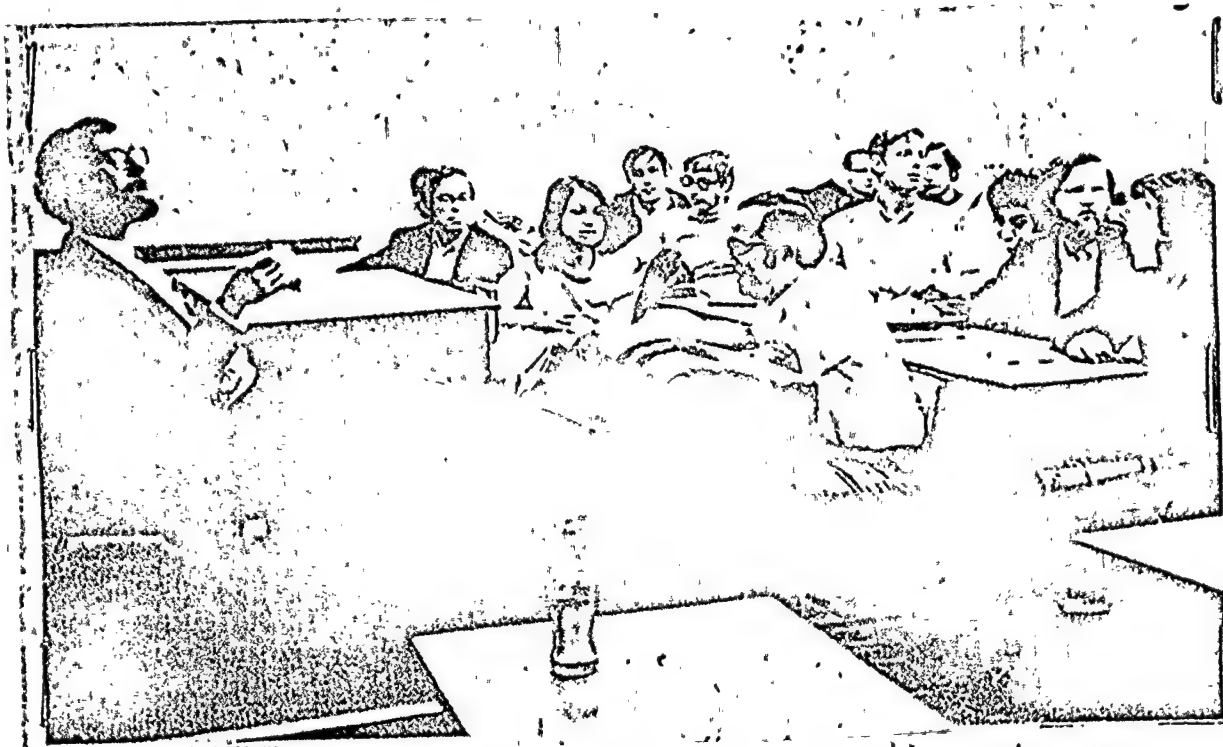
Character:  
or  
Classification:  
Submitting Office: NHO  
☐ Being Investigated

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other than to schedule another meeting for next Tuesday evening.

The College Press Service informed the NEWS last night that Dr. Lee Du Bridge, scientific advisor to President Nixon, declined to comment on the nation-wide movement.



Meeting at the conclusion of the "Day of Reflection," approximately fifty Yale graduate students discussed the need for an "ongoing organization" concerned with the relation of science to American society. The group decided to reconvene Tuesday.



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# Reckoning: Science's Role In Society

## Professors Attack Military Research

At a panel discussion yesterday five professors condemned the involvement of American scientists in destructive research for the United States Department of Defense.

The five were Marvin Goldberger, professor of physics at Princeton, Arthur W. Galston, professor of biology at Yale, Steven Weinberg, professor of physics at M.I.T., Robert Lifton, M.D., professor of psychiatry at Yale, and Seymour Melman, professor of industrial engineering at Columbia. They were participating in a panel discussion on "Science and the Military," part of the day-long "A Day of Reflection" program sponsored by a group of Yale graduate science students. Goldberger was moderator of the discussion.

Galston spoke first, relating his personal experiences with the military establishment. Despite the seeming innocence of botany, his fields, Galston maintained, "the botanist, like the physicist, has known sin."

In the course of his post-graduate work on the "sex-life of soybeans" twenty-five years ago, Galston said, he had found a molecule which by affecting a plant's reproductive system could greatly increase its yield in grain or fruit.

He also found that excessive quantities of the molecule caused a plant to lose its leaves. The Army, he asserted, utilized this negative characteristic by developing from the molecule the defoliating agent now so widely used in Vietnam.

Galston cited this as a typical subversion by the military of a potentially beneficial discovery. He proposed a "Hippocratic Oath" for university scientists not to knowingly participate in any research which might lead to the development or improvement of weapons of war, not to permit on campus any classified research which made necessary security clearances for students or faculty.

Weinberg was the most sympathetic to the problems of the Defense Department. He indicated he would neither take Galston's oath nor absolutely rule out doing military research. However, he did express disapproval of the war in Vietnam and the current prospect of increased defense spending because of such proposed programs as the ABM missile defense system.

Lipson, discussing the psychological effects of nuclear weapons, asserted "such weapons threaten by their existence our sense of historical continuity by bringing into doubt, for the first time in history, the continued existence of the human race."

Recalling his work in Hiroshima, he warned that the "psychic numbing" he found there in the wake of nuclear horrors is spreading in America, blinding us to potential horrors of nuclear warfare and leading to an inability to face life. He said he favored a proposal like Galston's to keep military research off-campus.

Melman, the final speaker, drew the warmest audience response when he denounced American military spending. Melman emphasized the opportunities we lose for peaceful improvements by spending billions each year on the military.

Referring to the high infant-mortality rate in the United States, Melman said "40,000 persons are condemned to death each year by our failure to apply existing standards of medicine, as in Sweden."

Melman ridiculed our present nuclear ability to destroy Russia's population thirty times. He noted, "the Pentagon could spend twice what they do now, and they still couldn't kill anyone twice."

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# Workshop Resumes

## Women In Science

Male scientists are male chauvinists, according to the New Haven Women's Liberation Front.

A workshop on Women in Science was held yesterday as part of the March 4 science "movement." On hand were representatives from Women's Liberation and about 30 women from the Yale community. Also present were four men.

The group discussed the problems of female scientists as well as what one member termed "the systematic oppression of women in our society."

Women are trained to have feminine traits and to enter feminine professions, according to a discussion leader. Women who refuse to conform are branded as "domineering".

A minority of those present disagreed. One biology grad student said she was proud of her "biological heritage" as a woman.

Another grad student said she didn't feel "particularly oppressed". She was told to wait until she got married to find out what oppression was.

## Warfare And The Universities

"The university has created the war in Vietnam. It created the science and strategy of counterinsurgency and pushed the war and the development of weapons through science."

Michael Klare presented this accusation yesterday as the leader of the March 4 Day of Reflection workshop on "The University and the Warfare State."

Klare is a member of the North American Congress on Latin America, described by Klare as a "new leftist organization."

Klare spent several years researching University contracts with the military, especially in the field of chemical and biological warfare.

According to Klare there are at least fifty universities in this country involved in some way with these government contracts.

In the workshops discussion, science professors present reacted to Klare's statements.

"Scientific developments can have terrible consequences," stated one professor, pointing to the example of the development of atomic power. "It is not important who finances the research, since the research is bound to occur."

Another professor contended that priorities for University research are directed by the government.

The members of the workshop found this problem insoluble. "Most science people don't consider themselves guilty," said one, "and even if they stopped somebody else would do the research for the military."

## American Science Abroad

The atmosphere of intense reexamination and reevaluation was nowhere more evident than in the workshop entitled "Science in the Underdeveloped Countries." Even the validity of the title was questioned, with microbiologist David Weinman arguing that when we use the terms underdeveloped and developed "we really mean poor and rich."

Dr. Weinman opened the discussion by observing there was a "progressive exclusion of small countries in certain scientific areas," notably those involving costly equipment. He noted that Yale had more laboratories of certain types "than some countries, and perhaps continents." Weinman warned that this has led to "an extreme resentment of poor countries" and that "science has come to have a destructive connotation in the minds of many people" -- largely because it has failed to relate to their needs.

Psychologist Leonard Doob largely agreed with Weinman, and went on to note poor countries are "sick of surveys. There is enough knowledge, the problem is to get it applied."

The "brain drain" was termed a "major concern" of the poorer countries by economist Richard Nelson, the last speaker. He spoke of the difficulties developing nations encounter in trying to keep native scientists.

# Research Funding

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As part of the Science Day seminar series yesterday director of Scientific research grants at Yale, John Hoskins lectured on the "Funding of Science."

In his presentation Mr. Hoskins explained the function of the five major federal agencies concerned with research grants, HEW, NASA, the Defense Department, National Scientific Foundation, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Of those, NSF, AEC and HEW are most active.

All grants are proposed by the President's Bureau of Budget Politics plays a large role in choosing the programs the bureau deems best. Geographical distribution of funds, programmatic politics such as agriculture, and Congressional investigation all determine whether or not a new program will be initiated.

The President's bureau submits its recommendations to four divisions of two Congressional subcommittees. Each division is comprised of an authorization and appropriate committee. The authorization board members approve the proposed research program and give it to the appropriation's committee in the form of a federal act. Here the committee determines how much money it can allot for the new program. The other subcommittee debates the act and returns it to the President's bureau which decides which colleges it can help.

## Panel Sees Need For Science Plan

Professors Anthony Swain, Harry Magdoff, Gerald Feinberg and Kenneth Keniston discussed why scientific and technological events should be brought under civilian control in the Law School Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

The panel discussion, called "Science and the Direction of American Society," was part of the Day of Reflection about the connection between scientists and society.

### Industrial Power

Professor Swain of the Yale Biology Department said, "Technology puts in the hands of industry power what many democratic governments do not control."

Swain said modern technology was responsible for keeping most of the human race alive today, but that some restrictions on it would have to be created soon.

According to Swain, civilians must worry about and control the side effects of science. Swain used the case of an automobile and its polluting exhaust to illustrate his point.

### No Long-range Goals

Professor Feinberg of the Columbia University physics department struck a similar theme, speaking on the misuse of technology and the lack of long-range goals.

Feinberg said he saw no conspiracy in large industry to develop harmful products, but that often little attention was paid to the aftereffects of the products until difficulties occurred.

Speaking about the possibility of manufacturing human life in the near future, Feinberg said, "Society is going to have to put some guidelines on the kind of biological engineering it is going to allow."

According to Feinberg, scientists alone should not make these guidelines because "the burden of ethical decisions should be on all of us."

### 'Le Deff Americain'

Professor Magdoff said, "United States' firms overseas each year are producing between 100 and 150 billion dollars of goods." This output is the third largest gross national product in the world.

Magdoff also pointed out that the United States has military bases or military representatives in 64 foreign countries, a significantly larger number than it had during World War II.

According to Magdoff, many Europeans are worried because most of the United States' advancement abroad in industry are in highly technological fields.

Magdoff said American firms produce over 50 percent of the automobiles in England and 80 percent of the computers in Europe.

In responding to a question, Magdoff said the nature of American society at present was providing a good climate for corporations and business in general.

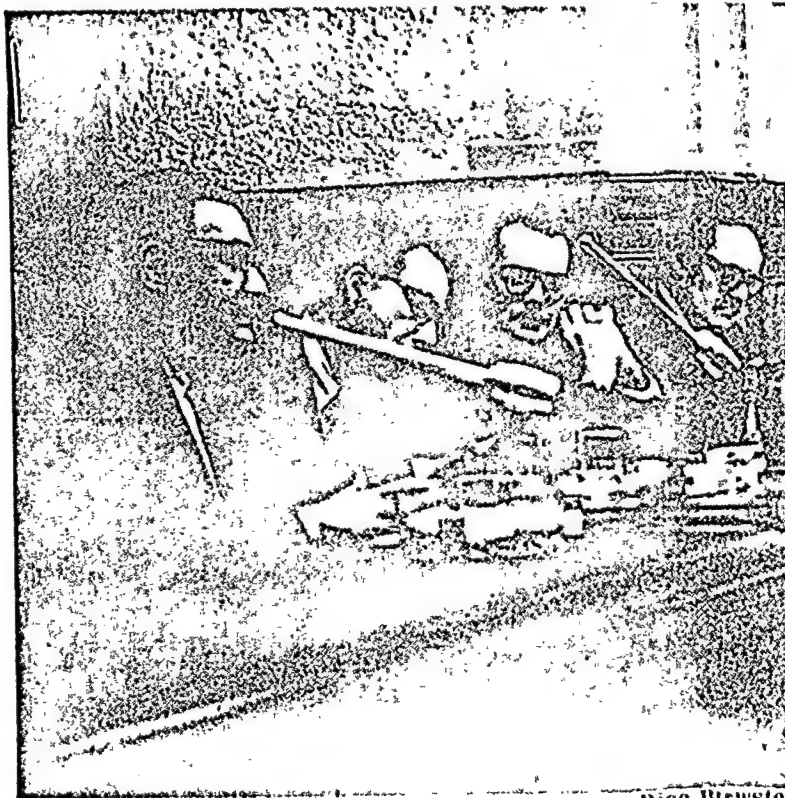
Professor Keniston of the Yale psychiatry department acted as the moderator for the panel and guided questions from the audience of more than 250 students.

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Rice Brewster  
Yale biology professor Arthur Galston addresses audience during panel discussion about "Science and the Military". Galston and other scientists (from left, Seymour Melman of Columbia, Steven Weinberg of MIT, and Marvin Goldberger of Princeton) condemned research for destructive military purpose.



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Rice Brewster  
Yale University receives the bulk of its research funds by requesting financial aid from these approved programs.  
Mr. Hoskins concluded his lecture by forecasting a dim future for the improvement in the mechanics of future government scientific-aid-to-research



RE: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE  
ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF  
CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

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A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 5, 1969, that captioned group's operation and response at Yale was limited and slight. The University as a whole did not approve of it and, therefore, the participation was limited.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 5, 1969, that the activities on March 4, 1969, by captioned organization at Yale University did not receive any large degree of support from faculty members and/or students. It was the feeling of the majority on the Yale campus that this activity was ill timed and placed. The majority shunned the activities, and as a result, those sponsoring it felt that the activity "fell flat on its face."

The first and second sources further advised that no additional plans were formulated to hold additional activities concerning this group at Yale.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/13/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452552)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-19927) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARCH 4, 1969, RESEARCH STRIKE ORGANIZED  
BY THE UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS  
INTERNAL SECURITY-MISCELLANEOUS  
OO:BOSTON

Re New Haven letter, 2/19/69, no cc Newark.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Albany, Newark, and New York are six and one copies each and two copies for Boston of an LHM re captioned matter. The copy designated for Newark is in view of a Newark subject present at New Haven.

LHM is classified confidential to protect sources utilized.

Copy of LHM is being furnished locally to 108th MI Group. The Special Agent who observed the notice at Yale University, New Haven, on March 4, 1969, is Special Agent [redacted]

Individuals mentioned in the enclosed LHM are characterized where suitable information is available to characterize them in the files of the NHO.

First source - [redacted]

Second source - [redacted]

This matter is being considered RUC.

2-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)  
1-Albany (100-20522) (Enc. 1) (RM)  
2-Boston (100-39332) (Encs. 2) (RM)  
1-Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)  
① New York [redacted] (Enc. 1) (RM)  
1-New Haven (100-19927)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Scientists stop work in protest

and the direction of American society."

Indeed, it was at the most prestigious institutions that the growing malaise of the younger members of the scientific hierarchy was most in evidence. At Columbia, a working paper distributed by science graduate students attacks the prevailing system for selecting scientists as being geared for privileged whites and for denying the intelligence, creativity and interests of the nonwhite and nonprivileged. Noting that the economy is based on technological innovations that create new markets, it describes the many scientists working for industrial concerns as highly paid industrial workers: "Their work is alienated in the same sense that they seldom see it as a complete product, nor do they choose their research projects, nor control the ultimate uses of their production."

## Not so pure research

The Columbia paper also states that "even in a university our choice of research projects is constrained by available funds, our pure research not so pure and our basic research not so basic. . . . Again, we as university scientists have no control over the applications of our findings, we do not always see the finished product, and in this sense, our lack of control over the uses of our work and the forces that constrain it, we are members of the proletariat. We are not the holders of power and control; we are among the powerless and controlled."

It goes on to urge scientists to "stop thinking of ourselves as professionals trying to cleanse our profession. The changes we require are not modifications of science policy or funding, but rather basic changes in society."

This penetrating paper should not yet, however, be thought of as expressing the feelings of most participating scientists. Joel Feigenbaum, a graduate student in physics and a member of the Science Action Coordinating Committee at MIT, attributed part of the faculty participation to the fact that "the older scientists, the ones who worked on the A-bomb, feel guilty and upset about having presided over the penetration and domination of all scientific activity by the government. Not only have they produced a destructive technology, but they have trained the younger scientists who man the defense establishment."

Another SACC organizer, Ira Rubenzahl, explained that the younger scientists and students responded overwhelmingly because there are few jobs for them anymore. "Now there are only jobs doing straight military research. Students know they are being channelled and they no longer like it."

The above was written by Guardian staff writer Peter Henig from reports by Guardian correspondents Robert Pearlman, Cambridge, Mass.; Lee Webb, Washington, D.C.; and Mike Klare, New York and New Haven, Conn.

The nation's scientific community, which usually appears in the public eye as expert rationalizers and implementers of policies set by the higher-ups, showed a different face March 4. On that day, at approximately 30 science centers as disparate as the University of Maryland and Stanford, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia University, scientists and graduate students set aside their research and gathered to discuss topics such as "responsibility in science," deployment of the anti-ballistic missile, "alternatives for scientists" and the "class and racial structure of science."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 Guardian

Date: 3-15-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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MAR 24 1969  
FBI - NEW YORK

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- Stimulus of the March 4 actions was the release in late January of a statement signed by 47 eminent scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology calling for a voluntary research stoppage that day to focus attention on how the "misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind."

Asserting that "through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions," the MIT scientists proposed that scientists throughout the country spend the day discussing alternatives to "the present overemphasis on military technology" in research and to express "determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal and the development of chemical and biological weapons."

The depth and vehemence of the March 4 research stoppage varied from institution to institution. At the University of Maryland, it was the first political activity for most of the graduate students and faculty members. As such, the political content of the discussions was relatively low, with most of the 200 participants tending to focus on such narrow technical questions as the effectiveness of the antiballistic missile rather than on the ethical or moral questions which they had less experience articulating.

Noting the high turnout from the Maryland physics department, Dr. Greg DuHkel, an organizer of the research stoppage, said, "Every theoretical physicist in the department signed petitions for 'the day of protest,' but the experimentalists didn't. You see, all the theoretician needs is money for his salary and a generous supply of pencils and paper, but the experimentalist needs fantastically complex equipment. I know one, for instance, who has a \$100,000 budget for his PhD thesis. That's why the experimentalists won't buck the military."

By contrast with Maryland, the program at Yale University began in the morning with a talk on "university collaboration with the warfare state" and went on to cover topics such as "social science research and government policy," "science and the military" and "science



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Date

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by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

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Brief description of activity or material

3 leaflets concerning Science Action

File where original is located if not attached b7E

Coordinating Committee: Union of concerned

Scientists.

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

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[Signature]

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Date

Dictated

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Transcribed

Authenticated  
by Informant

Date of Report

EXHIBIT

Date(s) of activity

CURRENT

Brief description of activity or material

Leaflet "March 4" re research stoppage

at Columbia University

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\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

All necessary action taken.

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